WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

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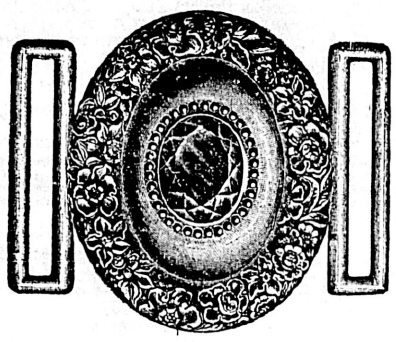

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47 Government Street.

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CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
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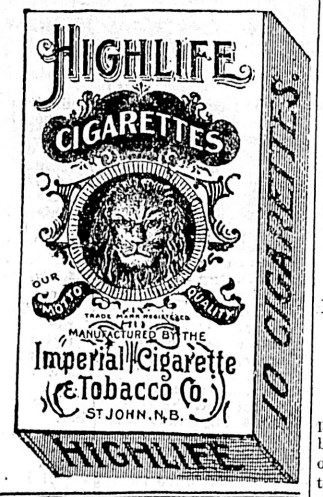

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MIXED WITH
DEWAR'S EXTRA SPECIAL
Is the drink par excellence. Both the above can be obtained from all first-class dealers.
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Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
Victoria, B.C.

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WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers
Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
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ROBERT WARD & CO. LTD
Temple Building - Victoria
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General Shipping and Insurance Agents
Commission Merchants. Forwarders and Warehousemen. Lumber Merchants and Tug Boat Agents. Orders executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise. Charters effected.
Goods and Merchandise of every description insured against loss by fire. Marine risks covered . . . . . .
Life, Accident and Boiler Insurance in the best offices. Klondike Risks accepted. Miners' Outfits Insured . . . . . .
Loans and Mortgages negotiated Estates managed and Rents collected. Debentures bought and sold.
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SAVE YOUR MONEY
Or a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's
Thirty Years' Experience
Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?
E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,
VICTORIA, B.C. 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

CORDOVA BAY
Summer Residential Lots For Sale or to Lease
A few frontage lots, part of section 31, facing on this bay, for sale or to lease for 20 years at very moderate prices. This is a very favorite summer resort for camping and bathing, and is one of the few bays within easy reach of Victoria, where the beach is both safe and the water warm for bathing in. The distance from Victoria is about six miles. A constant supply of water will shortly be laid on to each lot from a never-failing stream of pure spring water. Also 5 and 10 acre lots for sale, without water frontage but fronting on the main road and overlooking the water.
PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

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AUCTIONEER APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT
OFFICE 15 YATES STREET
Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale
Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

D. H. MacDowall, Commission Agt.
CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN
Agent for Enamelled Iron Signs, Automatic Air Compressors, Steel Rails and Bridge Work.
ROOM 4, Williams' Block, Broad Street

AUCTION SALES
By Ralph Churton.
On Friday Next, at
62 DOUGLAS STREET, AT 2 P. M.
A large assortment of ship's stores ex SS. Pakshan.
On Monday, July 18th,
AT 62 FORT STREET, AT 2 P. M.
STOCK OF HIGH CLASS CLOTH,
The property of Mr. William Stewart, who is relinquishing his branch establishment. Further particulars will appear.

DYEA===ALASKA...
Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., *Dyea, Alaska.*
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLOROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?
THE VICTORIA GAS CO., Limited,
Are now loaning and fitting up FREE OF COST Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.
Gas is sold at the reduced rate of $1.25 per M. cubic feet, for fuel.
Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes:
1—Less heat in kitchen.
2—A Gas Stove is always ready for instant use, day or night.
3—A Gas Stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner.
4—A Gas Stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove.
5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas.
6—The average cost of using a Gas Range in this city does not exceed $1.75 per month.
Stoves Can Be Seen at Any Time at The Gas Works.
Where any further information will be gladly given.

ICE CREAM
HENRY CLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 39 FORT STREET.

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.
Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 488.

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon tins at 75c. per gallon; pure white lead, $6 per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, $5 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Fort street, above Douglas. jy12

PETERBOROUGH CANOES
Another shipment of these famous Canoes just received. We have them in all sizes.
No prospector's outfit complete without one. To be seen at Spratt's wharf. Will furnish full particulars to those enquiring by mail.
...SPRATT & MACAULAY...

SIEGE OF SANTIAGO.

Flag of Truce Still Flying While Terms of Surrender Are Discussed.

General Miles Finds Physical Difficulties Very Great and Commends Progress Made.

Mines Protecting United States Harbors to Be Removed for Safety of Shipping.

Washington, July 12.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day that the flag of truce raised in the Spanish lines at two o'clock yesterday was still flying, and that negotiations still continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally was not considered to be very broad in view of the injunction the President had laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with General Blanco in the effort to obtain his consent to the surrender.

It is not generally known that in response to the cable message to Blanco, announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless there is confidence of the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the nest will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town. Still should this be the case it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, the destruction of the Spanish squadron having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

Gen. Miles to-day indicated that he had found unexpected physical difficulties to contend with and he is apparently greatly pleased with the progress made under the conditions prevailing. He has not assumed command, as is evidenced by his message.

The most important result of the cabinet deliberations to-day was the order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. Many men were opposing to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities who have been so earnest in their demands for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

Before the war began the government accumulated a large quantity of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies, most of it ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since the war broke out the United States has availed of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough to carry her there, it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that there is no disposition by the Spanish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question as to their right to lay down the rule the coal itself will probably be let alone. Fortunately there is no particular need for it.

Although the statement has been repeated day after day that no overtures have been made to the government for peace, it may be repeated once more, in view of the stories emanating from European sources seeking to create the impression that the United States government or any of its representatives so far has made any move in this direction. The fact is to-day as it has been. The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain directly or indirectly.

SANTIAGO GIVING IN.

Combined Attack of Land and Sea Forces Too Strong to Resist.

Siboney, July 11, 7 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica.—A concerted move has been made by the United States army and navy against Santiago during the past 24 hours, which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city. The fleet flying of Aguadores, three miles east of Morro Castle, commenced the bombardment of Santiago on Sunday afternoon and continued it this morning. Notwithstanding that the American ships had to fire at an extreme elevation and although the range was nearly five miles, the aim was so accurate that many of the shells fell into the city and set fire to it in several places. One shell struck St. Michael's church in which was a quantity of powder and ammunition, and blew it to pieces. During the bombardment from the sea the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city, so that at noon to-day every road and trail leading into the city was guarded and the escape of the Spanish soldiers seemed impossible. The only way they can get from the city is to ferry across the bay to the western side of the harbor, and even then they could not get into the interior without encountering American troops. During the time the warships were bombarding Santiago this morning the batteries of artillery on the hill facing the city shelled the Spanish entrenchments and received but a light response. The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire and the Spaniards fell back to their last entrenchments offering but little resistance. The Americans suffered no loss.

Rome, July 12.—The Tribune of this city publishes an undated Kingston, Jamaica, despatch received at 6:20 p.m. to-day affirming that the City of Santiago de Cuba has capitulated.

SPAIN'S CABINET CRISIS.

Sagasta's Ministers All Resign, But No Rush to Fill Their Places.

Madrid, July 12, via Bayonne, France.—All the Spanish ministers have handed their resignations to the premier, who has forwarded them to the Queen Regent. But the difficulty is that nobody is willing to accept the premiership. Marshal Martinez de Campos would accept it, but he does not command a majority in the chamber of deputies. While the military party urges war, the large proportion of the civil population is desirous of peace. It is pointed out, however, that if the United States insists upon the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the general feeling will be in favor of a continuance of hostilities, many Spaniards believing that the situation in Cuba will enable Spain to prolong the struggle.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

CROOKED PEOPLE MADE STRAIGHT
By Our Shoulder Braces
BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS 100 Gov St., near Yates St

..W. T. HARDAKER..
Auctioneer
has the following suburban property for sale at a bargain:
4 Lots With 5-Roomed House
A few minutes' walk from Douglas street car line (the property of Mrs. Tippin's).
For further particulars apply to the above.

GRAND CONCERT
(N.P.A.A.O. Regatta 1898)
AT VICTORIA THEATRE
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McInnes
In Aid of the Protestant Orphan's Home.
Saturday, July 16, at 8 p.m.

AUCTION
AT SALEROOM, 133 GOVERNMENT STREET, AT 2 P.M.
Wednesday, July 13.
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Oak Bedroom Suite, Box and other Mattresses. Blankets, Carpets Chenille Curtains, Linoleum, Pictures, Singer Sewing Machine, Tables, Chairs, Cook Stoves, Toilet Sets, Crockery, Bedsteads, Lamps, Scales, Books, Patent Dish Washers, Oilcloth, Knitting Machine, Oil Stoves and a quantity of Dry Goods in Dress Lengths, etc., etc.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

VICTORIA
SUMMER RACES
At the Driving Park,
Friday and Saturday July 22, 23.
$1,200 IN PURSES.
TEN GREAT RUNNING CONTESTS
The Fastest Thoroughbreds That Have Ever Run in British Columbia Will Compete at This Meeting.
Good Purses, Close Finishes and Fast Time.
The Band of the Fifth Regiment will play at the Park each afternoon.

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. jy27

SPRING and old Chickens.—Whole wheat, Graham, Rye and other Flour. All kinds of poultry feed at lowest prices. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates st. jy 9.

POTATOES! POTATOES! POTATOES! $1.25 per 100 lbs., and they are Island Potatoes. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413. jy13

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint, the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself; $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. jy13

10,000 ROLLS NEW WALL PAPERS just received—some beautiful effects. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance. jy13

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Personally Orders Spanish Government Agents to Leave Canada.

Ministers Holiday Making and Only Mr. Fielding Left at the Capital.

Two Colonels in Command of the Canadian Militia at the Same Time.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's abrupt notice to Carranza and Dubosc to quit Canada has caused much surprise in official circles here. The inference is that the Premier acted wholly of his own notion in the matter and without consulting his colleagues. Counsel for the Spaniards when here on Saturday informed the government that they were not promoting espionage, but engaged in the purchase of supplies for the army and navy in Cuba, so that Sir Wilfrid's brusque decision is only explainable on the theory that he is desirous to mollify American opinion in advance of the Quebec conference. Some of his cabinet at least, notably, Sir Richard Cartwright, are convinced that the effort is entirely wasted.

The order was conveyed to Carranza and Dubosc through H. C. St. Pierre, counsel for both, who delivered a letter from Premier Laurier in which he said: "The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I have therefore to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the same request of Senor Dubosc, who from evidence in our hands is an accomplice in the establishment of the spy system which was organized by Senor Carranza."

Mr. Tarte will go to the Maritime Provinces before he visits Western Ontario. He will inspect the harbors of St. John and Halifax. His departure will leave Mr. Fielding the only minister at the capital.

Some doubt exists as to who is in command of the militia of Canada. A recent order places the command in the hands of Lieut.-Col. Lake, quartermaster general, as senior officer in Canada. An order issued in February, 1897, which has not been cancelled, states that in the absence of the commanding officer the adjutant general will act for him. Both Col. Lake and Col. Aylmer are therefore officially in command. Col. Lake is away summering and hence the office is at present being administered by Col. Aylmer.

FREEMAN HALSTED'S FATE.

Endeavors to Secure Better Treatment of the Imprisoned Correspondent.

London, July 12.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George I. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to a question on the subject of the arrest of the Canadian war correspondent Freeman Halsted, who was arrested at Porto Rico and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications at that place, said that recent reports showed the conditions of Halsted's imprisonment had been altered as they were threatening to seriously affect his health. The British ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Drummond Wolffe, had been instructed to make representations to Spain with the view of securing more humane treatment for the prisoner and he had expressed the hope that the latter's sentence of nine years' imprisonment would eventually be mitigated.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Lord Aberdeen's Progress Westward—Col. Holmes To Be Transferred—Bishop Lefleche Dying.

Lord Aberdeen visited the Winnipeg fair yesterday and was entertained at lunch by the directors. He complimented the association upon the display of stock and farming products. Lady Aberdeen addressed a meeting of the Winnipeg Council of Women. Later in the day His Excellency dedicated the Queen's jubilee drinking fountain erected on the City Hall square. The party left for Regina in the evening.

Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C. for Winnipeg military district, has been notified that he is to be removed to another district on the 15th and he is ordered to hand over the office to Captain Williams, commandant at Fort Osborne military school.

Chas Stockwell, a Goderich machinist, went on the lake for a sail on Wednesday evening. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him and it is feared he is drowned.

Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, who has been lying ill for some days at the Providence hospital, is gradually sinking. He is 80 years old.

The Niagara Central railway was sold yesterday for $35,000, Mr. Neelon being the purchaser.

Judge and Mrs. Lister, of Sarnia, were at Winnipeg yesterday en route to the Pacific Coast.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, Victoria B.C.

Some advertisements should be taken with a grain of Salt, Blue Ribbon Tea needs only cream and Sugar.

AN ARTILLERY EVENT.

When Fighting Was Renewed at Santiago It Was Only at Long Range.

Spaniards Preparing to Leave But Precautions Taken to Block Their Way.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 11 (via Antonio and Kingston).—When the fire opened from the American liners after the conclusion of the armistice the Americans were in a much better position. Capron's and Hine's batteries were posted on the heights on the left of the line and in the rear of Botes' line. The Hotchkiss, Gatling and dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right centre and on the extreme right. Bates' and Grimes' batteries were posted in the centre of Lawton's division. The American right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, 6th and 8th regulars and the 71st New York, which was pushed to the westward until with Garcia's line it formed an arc reaching within a quarter of a mile of Camara, which skirts the bay and forts. The only road by which Gen. Toral could escape was thus commanded.

Small detachments of Spaniards having been observed skipping out of town early this morning, including one squadron of cavalry, a movement was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began. A shot from Grimes' battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general. The Spaniards replied spiritedly but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned and from five o'clock to when the action ceased, the fighting was confined exclusively to artillery.

The American batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spaniards' entrenchments, cutting down the brush shelters as would a scythe. The Spanish were soon forced to evacuate the block house. A Spanish battery on the left of the town engaged by Capron's battery fired only a few shots, but a battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun cotton shell from Woods' dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting a gun. Two men in General Kent's division were killed by a shell and several wounded.

A Spanish deserter same to the American lines this afternoon for food. He said: "The Spaniards are as good fighters as the Americans and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we would fight forever."

Gen. Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire: Major Sharp, Major Phil. Reade, Capt. Alexander, Lieut. Cartwright, Lieut. Johnson and volunteer aide de camp Monro, who was wounded and will be recommended for a commission.

THE SEA FIGHT.

A Spanish Captain Tells of His Effort to Disable the Brooklyn.

Santiago de Cuba, July 6, via Charleston, S.C., July 12.—Through Lieut. of Marines Thomas S. Borden, who conversed in French with the prisoners, an interview has been obtained for the Associated Press with Capt. Eulale of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. He said: "The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of the guns to the cruiser Brooklyn, because it was learned that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us. When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line and I saw that the flagship Maria Teresa was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and Brooklyn were riddling her and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire. The Iowa and Oregon were fighting the Oquendo and as yet I had not been badly hit.

"The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to us than any other ship and I decided to try and ram her so that the Colon and Oquindo could get away, and I started for her. She was a good mark with her big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get her. But she had evidently seen us and very quickly she turned about and making a short circle came at our port side so that I thought she would ram us. I moved in toward the shore so that I could avoid her. Then I saw that the Oquindo had gone ashore, also her steam pipes had evidently been severed by a shell.

"The manoeuvres of the Brooklyn were beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at her with all our big guns but she returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon hit us also, but the Brooklyn's broadside crashing into our superstructure simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at the time and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us into the shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards. One shell went along the entire gun deck killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all.

"A shell from the Oregon hit the Spaniard and it was then, when wounded and knowing we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach. I did not instruct the men to load the guns at all and I don't know why they were loaded. We were on fire badly, and when those men who were alive started to swim for shore the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them. The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away for I could have beaten the Oregon out as I had a two-mile lead of her. My orders were to try to sink the Brooklyn and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible as it was."

MANILA WAITING.

Admiral Dewey Still Looking for Reinforcements Last Sunday Morning.

Hongkong, July 12.—The British gunboat Plover, which left Manila on Sunday morning, has arrived here. She reports that at the time of leaving there was no change in the situation. Admiral Dewey was awaiting the arrival of General Merritt. The insurgents were firing nightly on the Spaniards and the blockade had finally been rendered effective.

SAGASTA GIVES UP.

He Sees No Chance Except to Make Peace—Preparing for Home Defence.

London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Senor Sagasta on being asked whether a decision had been taken regarding peace replied: "No; but what remedy can there be but to make peace."

The ministerialists assert that the regular army in Cuba does not object to the conclusion of peace but that the 20,000 volunteers are determined to continue.

The Madrid correspondent of the News says: Orders have been received by the Seville garrison to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the defence of the coast. It is believed that the garrison's designation is a camp near Gibraltar. The order is much commented on.

The American consals at Gibraltar and Tangiers, it is said, have bought large quantities of coal, and American colliers are reported to be between Cape Spartel on the northwest coast of Morocco and Cape St. Vincent.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Canada Secures Reduction on Letters for the United Kingdom, South Africa and Newfoundland.

London, July 12.—The Duke of Norfolk, postmaster general, announces that as an outcome of the imperial conference on postal rates it has been decided to adopt the proposal of the Canadian representatives for a letter postal rate of a penny per half ounce for the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal. The date for initiating the new rate has not yet been fixed.

NEWFOUNDLAND RECOGNIZED.

The Little Colony to be Represented on the Pending International Commission.

St. John's, Nfld., July 12.—The negotiations between the colonial delegates now in London and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, are progressing favorably. It is understood that Receiver-General Morine will represent Newfoundland before the special commission shortly to meet in Quebec for the settlement of questions in dispute between Canada and the United States. The question of reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States will be reopened then, concurrently with or independent of Canada.

CHESS TOURNEY.

Twenty-Ninth Round of the Chess Masters in Progress at Vienna.

Vienna, July 12.— This morning the chess players began the twenty-ninth round of the international chess tournament in this city when the order of play was as follows: Baird vs. Lipke; Burn vs. Halprin; Walbrodt vs. Maroczy; Alapin vs. Steinitz Tarrasch vs. Marco; Shiffers vs. Schlechter; Janowski vs. Showalter; Pillsbury vs. Blackburn; Caro vs. Tschigorin and Trenchard a bye.

After the first adjournment at 2 o'clock the following results had been recorded: Baird lost to Lipke, Alapin went down before Steinitz, Tarrasch beat Marco, Schiffers and Schlechter drew and Pillsbury defeated Blackburn. The other games were adjourned all in even positions.

When time was called this evening the following results were announced: Caro defeated Tschigorin; and Janowski beat Showalter. Burn vs. Alapin and Walbrodt vs. Maroczy games were adjourned.

Jackets and Capes will be cleared out regardless of cost at the Sterling Clearance sale, 88 Yates street.

o—THE—o

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858.

32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Mining and Milling Supplies a Specialty

Headquarters for Klondike Supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit. Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

RAILWAY RATE WAR.

Both Sides Have Conference With Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, July 12.—Mr. Caldwell, chairman of the Western Passenger Association; Mr. Eustis, G. P. A., C. B. & Q. Ry.; Mr. Sebastine, G. P. A. C. R. I. & P., and George H. Heafford, G. P. A. C. M. & St. P., had a conference with the interestate commerce commission to-day on the subject of the Western rate war. This contest has been going on some time between the Western American lines on one side and the Canadian Pacific on the other. The war has reached a ruinous state for all parties concerned and embraces rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, but the lines west of Chicago are most largely affected. The representatives of the American lines did not file any petition or complaint but placed before the committee the situation. The commission has no authority in the matter except to order an investigation. The C. P. R. by its general passenger traffic manager, D. McNicoll, and Attorney A. C. Raymond, also conferred with the commission to-day; and there were conferences between Mr. Caldwell and Mr. McNicoll but so far nothing like an understanding has been reached.

ALASKA MINING LAWS.

Offer of Reciprocal Rights to Canadians Declared to Mean Nothing.

Washington, July 12.—The secretary of the interior has approved instructions for the guidance of local officers in their administration of the act extending the homestead laws and providing for the right of way for a railway in the district of Alaska. These instructions were prepared by Commissioner Herman and constitute the first promulgation of the act, approved May 14, 1898.

An important ruling is to the effect that the section is inoperative which extends to citizens of the Dominion of Canada the same rights as are extended to our citizens in British Columbia in regard to mining lands. The only privilege extended to citizens of the United States by Canadian law is the permission to lease mineral lands. Our laws do not provide for leasing such lands and the recent act of congress provides that "no greater rights shall thus be accorded" to the citizens of the Dominion of Canada "than citizens of the United States may enjoy in the district of Alaska." It therefore results that the section in question is ineffective.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Serious Fire at Cincinnati—Yellow Fever Precautions—The Wounded at Tampa.

On account of yellow fever hereafter no communication will be allowed with the north side of the bay at Playa del Este, Cuba, and no one will be permitted to land from vessels entering the harbor there without a special permit. This may result in considerable inconvenience to newspaper despatch boats.

Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazey, the alleged author of the Bordereau in the Dreyfus case has been arrested. Madame Pays, his mistress, has also been placed under arrest.

Ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, who has lived at Washington since he left the senate, died at Ocean City, Maryland, yesterday.

Fire broke out yesterday in a dismantled warehouse at Harriet and Sloo street in the manufacturing district of Cincinnati, and spread to the yard of P. D. Albre Lumber Co., and other manufactories, damaging property to the extent of $150,000.

The hospital train bearing wounded soldiers from Tampa, arrived at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, yesterday. All the men are doing well and none of them knew of the accident at High Springs, Florida, until informed by the surgeons.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

A Dull Day in Stocks—Spanish Investments Improve on Peace Prospects.

New York, July 12.—There was a notable disparity again to-day in the activity of the bond and stock market, the volume of transactions in the bond market continuing on a very large scale, while the stock market was dull throughout. In the early trading Atchison preferred continued conspicuous, and was absorbed in very large individual blocks. There was no purpose apparent to the advance of the stock, but all offerings were well absorbed. London sold quite heavily of this stock and a few others but bought other internationals. The buying of the Atchison adjustments continued as confidently and aggressively as yesterday, and led the very notable movement in the bond market. The price sold off ¾ per cent. from the top on realizing but the buying movement maintained its force at the decline. The demand for Atchison preferred diminished before the close, thus removing the only strength in the stock market.

The Evening Post's London cable says: The settlement engaged attention here today, to the detriment of new business. Prices were more irregular, but the undertone was good. In Americans the chief movement to-day was in Atchison issues, which were bought on dividend expectations. Other American stocks showed no important change. Spanish fours have risen to 36, the resignation of the ministry being regarded as foreshadowing peace. Grand Trunk and other Canadian stocks are flat. The rate on Americans at the settlement was about 3 per cent., and tending downwards. St. Paul was carried over at one period. The Paris bourse was steady, and Berlin dull."

Closing prices: Cotton Oil, 20¼; A. S. R., 134⅛; do. pfd., 114; Spirits, 13⅜; do. pfd., 36; A. T. & S. F., 14; do. pfd., 35¼; B. & O., 11; Bay State Gas, 3⅛; C. & O., 23¼; C. B. & Q., 106⅛; Chicago Gas, 99⅜; C. & N. W., 128⅜; C. R. I. & P., 96⅜; C. M. & St. P., 99⅞; Con. Gas, 198; C. C. C. & St. L., 42⅜; D. & R. G., pfd., 50; Laclede Gas, 50½; T. & W., 14½; do. pfd., 70; L. & N., 54; Man., 107½; Mo. Pac., 36; N. A., 6⅞; N. P., new, 29½; do. pfd., 70½; N. Y. L. E. & W., 13⅝; do. pfd., 18⅞; Omaha com., 23; P. & R., 15; Pullman, 210; Sou. Ry. pfd., 31½; Standard Rope & Twine, 6; T. C. & I., 25⅛; Tex. Pac., 12⅝; U. S. Leather, 7½; do. pfd., 61; U. S. Rubber, 27⅛; do. pfd., 92; U. P., 24⅜; do. pfd., 61; Wabash, 15¼; W. U., 93¾; Met., 159⅛; B. R. T., 55¼.

C. P. R. in London, 85⅝; Commercial Cable in Montreal, 180.

Silver certificates, 59½c.; Mexican dollars, 45½c. Government bonds steady.

Copper, quiet; brokers' $11.75; exchange, $11.75 to 87½. Lead, easier; brokers' $3.80; exchange, $3.97½ to $4.02½.

Wheat closed: July, 81½c.; Sept., 72⅞c.; Dec., 72⅝c.

Chicago, July 12.—Wheat closed: July, 75c.; Sept., 67⅞c.; Dec., 67¾c. Corn, July, 31⅞c.; Sept., 32¼c.; Dec., 32⅝c. to ⅝c. Oats, July, 22⅝c.; Sept., 19⅝c.; May, 22¼c. Mess Pork, July, $9.07½; Sept., $10.12½. Lard, Sept., $5.02½; Oct., $5.62½. Short Ribs, Sept., $5.67½; Oct., $5.70.

CHINESE REBELLION.

Assuming Serious Proportions and Three Cities Reputed Fallen.

London, July 12.—According to a despatch to the Times from Wucha fu the rebellion in that district of China is assuming serious proportions. The cities of Yung Shien, Hee Lien and Hu Chan have fallen. Troops are being forwarded to the scene of disturbances.

FIRST FRUITS OF WAR.

A Revival of Industry Follows in the Army's Wake.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

News comes that a Baiquiri iron mine abandoned since the insurrection began, is again a scene of activity. This is an impressive lesson. It is not done for parade, for advertising, or necessarily for promotion. It shows, of course, the confidence of the ironmasters in the United States and in the United States army. The mine owners know that the invasion of Cuba will take no backward steps, and that when the mine is once within the American lines they can be assured of producing their ore in tranquility and order forevermore. Thus renewal of the swing of the pickax in this mine is a more eloquent tribute to the discipline, gallantry and prowess of Gen. Shafter's army than a volume of newspaper despatches.

But this humble little iron mine is more important than that. It faintly suggests the future that now opens out before the long-oppressed people of Cuba. Where the Anglo-Saxon war goes it leaves peace behind it. It leaves behind it such a peace as Cuba has never known in the 400 years since the good Las Casas framed the indictment against his countrymen under which Dewey and Shafter are executing sentence. It leaves in its track a peace under which the miner may quarry his ore, the farmer sow his garden, the planter raise his cane in perfect security for his freedom and assurance that he may reap the full result of his toil. It leaves a peace where the richest and most bountiful of tropical soils will no longer lie fallow for enforced lack of husbandry, and where the protection of the law will shield every laborer in every harvest.

This is primarily a war for civilization. It is a war for industry, for trade, for cultivation of the soil and for development of the resources of the earth. Paradoxical as it may seem, the characteristic barbarity of Spanish rule in Cuba was not the murdering of pacificos and starving of reconcentrados, which were the direct cause of the war. It lay deeper than that, in the denial of opportunity, the scorning of toil, the grinding down of the husbandman, which led up naturally to the other. Renewal of iron mining within the lines will soon be followed by the renewal of agriculture all over the island, and of mining everywhere there are other mines. It will end in setting to work all the forces of civilization, making roads, bridging streams, stringing telegraphs, laying railroads, digging sewers, building aqueducts, clearing forests, draining swamps and converting a wilderness into a thriving, prosperous community. Other wars have indirectly had this result. None has been undertaken before for this express purpose.

THE SOUTH POLE.

The Royal Geographical Society to Send an Expedition.

The Royal Geographical Society and explorers generally have been much disappointed this week by Lord Salisbury's refusal to supply government aid to the expedition in search of the South Pole. In the face of this decision, the Royal Geographical Society has determined to raise $250,000 by subscription, for the purpose of supplying the needed funds. The sum of $25,000, from friends of the society has already been received, also a private offer of $50,000 more and $25,000 additional is available in Australia, by bequest of the late Thomas Elder.

It is proposed to send a specially equipped steamer in June next, and one of the purposes of the expedition will be to land a sledge party on Victoria Land, which will endeavor to penetrate the interior, as far as possible, and seek to locate the south magnetic pole.

BRITAIN'S NEW ISLANDS.

Reported That the Cruiser Mohawk Has Annexed Eighteen in the Pacific.

According to a despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, the British cruiser Mohawk has annexed eighteen islands of the Santa Cruz and Duff's groups in the Pacific.

The Santa Cruz Islands form an archipelago of Melanesia, between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, between parallels 8 degrees 31 seconds south and 11 degrees 40 seconds south, and the meridians 165 degrees east and 168 degrees east. They are under British protectorate, but claimed by the French, and are very little known. The natives have proved very hostile to visitors, and even missionaries have as yet made no foothold on the islands. The group consists of a dozen volcanic islands, and many islets, with a total area of about 360 square miles, and an estimated population of 5,000. The longest island in the group is Santa Cruz, or Nitendi, with an area of 215 square miles. The inhabitants present a mixture of the Melanesian and Polynesian type—the former prevailing—and differ from island to island. The Duff's or Wilson Islands, about eleven in number, are in the Pacific Ocean, about latitude 10 degrees 23 seconds south, and longitude 165 degrees 49 second east.

A-O-U-W. HALL.

George H. L. Barr, Manager

COMMENCING JUNE 28

The Imperial Stock Company

Headed by the talented young actress

Miss Josephine Friel.

Change of Bill Every Other Night. A Reserved Seat for 25, 35, and 50c. Seats on Sale at J. D. Warren's, 11 Trounce Avneue

MISCELLANEOUS.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."—In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Lot Thirty-nine (39), Block F, Victoria West, part of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District. British Columbia. NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Modest Demers to the above land, dated the 14th day of April, A.D. 1891, and Numbered 1753 B. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., July 9, A.D. 1898. S. Y. Wootton, Registrar General.

The Sherwin-Williams

Buggy Paint

Was made originally to paint buggies with, but is just as good for any number of other things. A buggy, boat, flower stand, baby carriage, sleigh, children's toys, &c., can be made to look clean and bright at very little expense. The color and varnish are applied together, giving a fine gloss. One of our customers said, "For twenty-five cents I have fixed up the old stand that I was going to throw away because it looked so badly." You can do the same. We can always show samples of the colors carried in stock.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes'
Brushes.

SOLE AGE S FOR

SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

DIED.

M'CANDLISH—On the 12th inst., in this city, James McCandlish, a native of Manchester, England, in his 77th year. Due notice of funeral will be given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza

93 JOHNSON ST

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent—Apply at 111 Blanchard street. jy12

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms with or without board. Bath. Private house. 6 Blanchard street. je14

TO RENT—From August, furnished residence on coast, Esquimalt district, with 128 acres, buildings, stock, etc.; $500 per annum. A. W. More & Co, agents, 86 Government street. jy8

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let at the Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Aply at 97 Quadra street. jy7

TO LET—For two months, from August 1st, furnished house with modern conveniences and piano. Alan S. Dumbleton, 39½ Langley street. jy6

TO LET—Four cottages at $5 per month (gardens planted), to a good tenant. No. 5 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. je26

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board, with the comforts of home. Terms moderate. Apply 51 Vancouver street. je12

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wilkerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A. O. F.—Court Vancouver meets first and third Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Secretary. je22

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few tons of choice timothy. Apply at 62 Fernwood road. jy12

FOR SALE—A good crop of standing oat hay, 3 acres. Apply at Howard's Hotel, Esquimalt. jy12

FOR SALE—Tenders required for a first-class residence, with every modern convenience, the property of Hedley Chapman, situate on Dallas road, to be sold either furnished or unfurnished. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned by the 14th day of July, and from whom full particulars can be obtained. A. W. More & Co., agents, 86 Government street. je30.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—The following are recommended to us as good buys for an early rise: Good Hope, 3½; Van Anda, 3; Giant, 7; Deer Park, 17; Monte Cristo, 31; Grand Prize, 2; Consolidated Alberni, 25; Virginia, 45; Channe, 11; Noble Five, 17½. We recommend Cariboo, of Camp McKinney, as a good mining investment, yielding handsome dividends. Price to-day, July 8th, 56 A. W. More & Co., mining brokers, 86 Government street. jy8

FOR SALE—A good family cow. Apply 42 Putman street. je12

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. jy

FOR SALE—Houses and vacant lots in all parts of the city, and farms and farming lands in all parts of the province. We have the finest list of property for sale in the city. Call to examine our list before purchasing. A. W. More & Co., real estate agents, 86 Government street. jy8

FOR SALE—Sloop-rigged yacht Dawendeena, 10 tons register, built in 1892; yacht in good condition. Apply to Rev. R. J. Roberts, Kuper Island, Chemainus P. O. jy13

FOR SALE—The Willows Hotel (furnished) Cadboro Bay road, together with 4¼ acres of land, stock, etc. Adjacent to Driving Park and Exhibition building. G. E. I., Colonist office. je28

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Major Mutter, Somenos, Vancouver Island, B. C.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, situation as nurse. Address U., Colonist office. jy13

WANTED—Lady office matron, one accustomed to select ladies' trade. Call at Clerks' Exchange, Room 1, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad. C. L. Campbell, manager. jy13

WANTED—Lady's travelling companion, eastern trip of three months; references exchanged. Particulars at Room 1, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad. jy13

WANTED—Situation by a very competent and reliable German general house servant; a good cook and laundress. Ladies' Exchange, Room 1, cor. Yates and Broad, J. L. Campbell, manager. jy13

WANTED—Man and wife as managing partner and matron of the Vancouver branch of the Clerks' Exchange; a first-class, good-paying business; opening for the right parties. Particulars at Victoria branch, Room 1, cor. Yates and Broad. jy13

GIRLS WANTED for leading private families in Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma; references required. Ladies' Exchange, cor. Yates and Broad. jy13

WANTED—Successful canvassers in any line to act as closers, $50.00 per month and expenses. Address Box 679, Montreal.

WANTED—Good general servant at No. 4 South Turner street, James Bay. jy13

WANTED—Teacher for Quesnelle school; Applicants to state qualifications and give testimonials. Apply to John A. Fraser, Quesnelle. jy13

WANTED—By gentleman, stranger in city, board and room in private family; state terms and locality. R., Colonist office. jy13

J. KNOWLES & CO., chemists and assayers, Five Sisters Block, have vacancy for educated youth, anxious to learn their new scientific and only reliable process of assaying. jy13

WANTED—Agents for new season, new samples, new plan of engagement. Luke Bros'. Co., Montreal. m28

APPLICATIONS for the position of Secretary to the British Columbia Chamber of Mines will be received up to and including July 18th, 1898. Applicants will please state qualifications, remuneration expected, references, etc. Frank S. Taggart, Secretary pro. tem., Vancouver, B. C. jy1

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

WANTED—A lady willing to go up country as governess to three girls, aged 9, 11 and 13 years, respectively; one with considerable previous experience in teaching preferred. Reply by letter to Miss Ellis, care P. O'Reilly, Esq., Pleasant street, Point Ellice, Victoria. jy12

WANTED—Young girl for light housework; situation quite easy. Call at 21 St. Louis street. jy12

GARDENER wishes situation; thoroughly understands gardening, greenhouse work and propagating and driving. Please address Gardener, Colonist office. jy12

BOY WANTED—Must be good and strong, for retail drygoods store. Address, in own handwriting, Drygoods, Colonist office. jy12

WANTED—By a competent person, situation as cook or housekeeper; credentials if required. Address F. K., Colonist office. jy12

WANTED—Care of child over two years old; good home. Address B. C., Colonist office. jy12

WANTED—A girl for light housework. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. at 84 Discovery street. jy12

WANTED—General servant, also nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. Mess, 138 Cadboro Bay road. jy12

TEACHER WANTED—Applications will be received up to the 30th inst. from female teachers of experience for the position of teacher of Lillooet school. John Marshall, Secretary Board of School Trustees. jy12

WANTED—Employment as housekeeper to an elderly gentleman or in small family, by reliable middle-aged lady from the East. Address C. D., this office. jy10.

WANTED—Girl as nurse; one child; little housework. Stephens, Robert street, Victoria West. jy8

WANTED—A medium-sized second-hand safe; must be modern and in good condition. Apply at Room 7, Adelphi Block. jy1

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card. Booth. m1

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday last, gold scarf pin (shape, gold leaf, with pearl in centre), between Pandora and Douglas streets and Oak Bay. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Colonist office. jy13

LOST—English setter dog, with collar and chain on; black and white mixture. F. Turner, 68 Fourth street, Work Estate. jy13

LOST—Somewhere in town, lady's gold watch chain, with ball and charm. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Colonist office. jy13

LOST—A fortune in solid gold by relying on assayers who use the old-time process of assay. Why? Because it is unreliable and expensive. je20

FOUND—A fortune by the new scientific process of assaying. It is reliable, prompt and cheap. J. Knowles & Co., Room 60, Five Sisters Block, Victoria. je20

MONEY TO LOAN

First Mortgage ..... Improved Real Estate

Swinerton & Oddy, P.O. Box 631 Tel. 491

106 Gov'mt St.

VANCOUVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ASSAYER.
A. MACFARLANE, 623 Hastings street.

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.
COOMBES & LASH, 17 Cordova street.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
WULFFSOHN & BEWICKE, Ltd.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

CLOTHIERS.
GEO. R. GORDON, 74 Cordova street.

CONFECTIONERY.
OBEN & TAYLOR (lunches) 413 Hastings.
GREGOR & FREURE, 506 Hastings street.

DRUGGISTS.
JOHN REID (simple remedies), cor. Hast.
OWL DRUG CO., 74 Cordova. J. F. Jaeck.
THE McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Ltd. Lby.

DRY GOODS, ETC.
GORDON DRYSDALE, 150 Cordova street.
JAMES STARK, Importer, 30 and 32 Cordova street.

HABERDASHERS.
DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., Cordova street.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.
Z. FRANKS, new and second-hand furniture.

LOAN BROKERS.
S. WEAVER—Guns and bicycles wanted.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
CEPERLEY, LOEWEN & CAMPBELL, 301 Hastings street.
B. C. Land & Invesment Agency, Limited.
RAND BROS., financial an mining brokers.
D. F. DOUGLAS, 334 Cambie street.

MONEY TO LOAN.
G. E. FARRER, LL.B., 534 Hastings.

METAL MERCHANTS.
JOHN BOYD & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
M. ROBINSON, 620 Hastings street.
DAN STEWART, 130 Cordova street.
S. McPHERSON, 155 Cordova street.
J. G. CAMPBELL, New York Tailor, 325 Cambie street.

OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.
ALBERT UFFORD, 58 Cordova street.

PLUMBERS, ETC.
SAMUEL A. WYE, 725 Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL.
MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON, Hastings street.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
C. S. Douglas, Cordova street.

RESTAURANTS.
RAND BROS., financial and mining brokers streets.

SAIL AND AWNING MAKERS.
ED. LIPSETT (tents for rent) 69 Water street.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
STANDARD SOAP CO., Findley & Co. proprietors.

TEA IMPORTERS.
CEYLON TEA CO.—W. A. Clark, 50 Cordova street.

UPHOLSTERER AND MATTRESSER.
C. CATTELL, 725 Hastings street.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
KEMP & SIMPSON, 51 Cordova street.

WALL PAPER DEALERS.
J. K. DAVIS—Latest styles.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.
THOMAS H. WOOTTON, furniture moving, 725 Hastings street.
VANCOUVER TRANSFER CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
LANGLEY & HENDERSON BROS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
S. DOWING & SON, 610 Granville street.
HOPKIRK & SPENCE, 427 Cordova street.

FOUNDRIES—IRON AND BRASS.
ROSS & HOWARD & CO., Alexander street, near Carrall.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
PAGE PONSFORD BROS., Hastings street

GROCERIES.
THE B. C. SUPPLY CO., general merchandise, 112 Cordova street.

HARDWARE.
McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., 122 Cordova street.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO., 144 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.
MANOR HOUSE—Rates, $2 and $2.50.
BOULDER—Hotel and Restaurant.
GRAND HOTEL, 612 Cordova street.
GOLD HOUSE—American and European plan; free bus.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
GEO. E. TROREY, 102 Cordova street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

Commercial Hotel.

Best $2 00 a day house in Vancouver

G. THOMAS Proprietor.

NOTICE

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mainland:

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Halton.
MARA, M. Skojeski.
VERNON, Smith Bros.
REVELSTOKE, Battersan & Co., F. B. Wells, Can. Drug and Book Co., C.P.R. station; A. J. Aman, C.P.R. station; McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revelstoke station.
NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Stationery Co.
SLOCAN, Slocan News Co.
SANDON, Slocan News Co.
SILVERTON, Silverton News Co.
ROSSLAND, M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL, F. W. Brown.
KASLO, Lemon & Young.
NEW DENVER, C. F. Nelson.

And may also be had from the news-agents on all regular C.P.R. trains running out of Vancouver.

THEIR "SOFT SPOTS."

Roads That Lead to the Hearts of Certain Noted Men.

(From the New York Press.)

Everyman is said to have a soft spot, but no one has been lucky enough to find Russel Sage's. That the old man has a mellowness somewhere I feel assured, because I have seen results. It has become so much the fashion to abuse him that we almost forget that he ever did a human act, yet a woman said to me the other day: "I have so much to tell you about Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage. They are very dear to me for their gentle and constant kindness."

A prominent broker said: "If I were acquainted with Mr. Sage, if I worked for him and wanted him to be my friend I would show him that I understood him and liked him. I would fetch him in an apple, or a banana, or some ripe red cherries, or anything fresh from a fruit stand. I wouldn't let him pay me my full salary, but would leave as much as I could in his hands, and tell him that I wanted him to hold it for me. He would have my confidence. I would strive to imitate his economy, his abstemiousness, his frankness, his cheerful disposition. In some way I would find his soft spot. I'd have a pink for his buttonhole every day."

William H. Vanderbilt's soft spot was horses. A reporter who could talk horse cleverly could interview him at any time, but woe to fakirs and imitators! The Tribune had a man who enjoyed the entree of the Fifth avenue palace of this rugged Croesus simply because on upper Seventh avenue one afternoon he allowed himself to be soundly beaten by Vanderbilt in a short brush, and in laughing over the matter at Judge Smith's exhibited a thorough knowledge of the road.

Collies and yachts constitute Dr. J. Pierepont Morgan's soft spot. A good judge of dogs can approach him at any time at his Hudson river home and will be royally entertained. It is not so easy to get at him on his yacht. That requires a special invitation. I do not know that any reporter enjoys the freedom of Dr. Morgan's office.

Every one knows Mr. Crocker's soft spot. He will sit up all night for a chat on racing. One night he caught me standing in a doorway near Madison square, and in the semi-darkness crowded himself in a corner and began talking about Dobbins, Tremont, Domino, Henry of Navarre, Longstreet, Kingston and the rest of the kings. For nearly an hour he rattled on, enthusiastic as a child, then his mouth closed tightly and a frown settled on his forehead. Jimmy Martin had espied him and come to shake hands. Then John Scannell arrived, followed by several other politicians. Inasmuch as he could not ask them to go away, he said good night to me and strolled stolidly down the street with his hands deep in his pockets—a sure sign of annoyance.

Fishing and fish stories are the soft spot in ex-President Cleveland. He loves Joseph Jefferson better than he does any other man on earth. Benedict may come next, then came Gresham. He caught tons of fish from the decks of the Oneida, and Gresham kept him alive and happy with good stories and a toddy. He did love Gilder, but there was an unpleasantness.

Theodore Havemeyer's soft spot was golf. He took to the game with such zeal that he nearly forgot the plans of a new building to be erected on the profits of a sugar deal. He was the first president of the United States Golf Association.

John B. Rockefeller's soft spots are many, but the softest of all is orchids. He will talk about flowers till the crack of doom, but with all his gifts to Baptist churches and universities, he does not like to mention philanthropy, because his secretary receives 10,000 begging letters a month and the subject has become a bore. He does not mind a little wheel chat once in a while.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's soft spot is trotters. He is an expert on pedigrees and has a splendid breeding farm. He will talk pedigree for a week at a time, and even go to the country to show a weaning, if it costs him a lawsuit. He also has a penchant for speculation, and has been known to hit the market for snug profits.

George Gould's soft spot is work. Eddie's is matches. Howard's is Katherine Clemmons. Frank's is St. Bernards.

Jack Astor's soft spot is brains. William Waldorf's is royalty.

Our Hon. Mayor's soft spot is little Bobbie Van Wyck, ex-chief justice of the city court, beefsteak devourer and general cuss-'em-out of the phesent municipal government.

General Miles' soft spot is the fact that he is ranking major general of the great United States army, and is not a graduate of West Point.

Joe Choate's soft spot is Russell Sage. Horace Russell's is the Hilton boys. Robert Bonner's is the articulation of the joints of the horse's foot and the balancing of the hoof. John Wanamaker's is politics and Quay. D. O. Mills' is 13 per cent. per annum on the Bleecker street investment. Dr. George Rainsford's is grizzly bear hunting in the Rockies. Matt Quay's is fishing for tarpon at St. Lucie. Dr. Parkhurst's is scaling snow-clad mountain peaks; he must get where purity lies. Charles A. Dana's was animal and fish stories. "Larry" Godkin's is the doughty don. William M. Laffan's is "Larry" Godkin.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

A SPARKLING, BRIGHTENING DRINK.

The use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a summer drink is becoming general on account of its unquestioned excellence. A teaspoonful of this standard English preparation, taken in a tumblerful of water, makes a sparkling drink, which brings the rest and vigor to the wearied body. All druggists sell it.

TUESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At New York—New York, 7; St. Louis, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 10.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

At Washington—Washington, 3; Chicago, 7.

At Philadelphia — Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 6.

At Boston—Boston, 6; Louisville, 2.

Men's fine business suits, $4.75, 6.75, 8.75. Fine English Sweaters, $1, 1.50, 2.75, 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Receipts and Expenditure for the Six Months Ending 30th June, 1898, Published in Accordance With Section 62, the Municipal Clauses Act.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1898		$ 187 69
Bank of B. N. A., January 1, 1898		6,571 79
Land and Improvement tax		7,378 67
Water rates and rents		25,981 30
Trades licenses		8,502 00
Liquor licenses		8,710 00
Fire insurance companies' tax		3,750 00
Police court fines and fees		1,423 00
Road tax		1,480 00
Revenue tax		5,884 00
Cemetery fees		797 25
Dog tax		302 00
Pound fees		247 85
Market fees and rents		1,034 00
Library book account		27 00
Miscellaneous receipts		1,614 46
Deluge Engine Fire Hall		2,250 00
Branch sewer connections		54 10
Sewer rental fund		438 00
Education—		
Prov. Gov. per capita tax	$9,943 94	
Special rate	923 12	
		$10,867 06
Board of Health—		
Special rate	464 66	
Refunds re Darcy Island station for lepers	195 38	
		$ 660 04
Total		$88,160 21

EXPENDITURES.

City debt	$ 40,097 61
Municipal Council	2,480 15
Civic salaries	6,954 98
City institutions	38,762 89
Buildings and surveys	1,394 60
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	17,040 27
Miscellaneous	11,714 91
Education	21,830 72
Board of Health	9,661 92
Registrar Supreme court, deposit re Point Ellice bridge cases	36,500 00
Total	$195,438 05

Certified correct.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

City Hall, July 12, 1898.

THE LADRONE GROUP.

Twenty Island Taken by the Charleston—Only Five or Six Inhabited.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The Ladrone group comprises about 20 islands, only five or six of which are inhabited, the rest being mere dots on the ocean, the tips of volcanoes which have sunk beneath the sea as the crust of the earth at this point subsided. The principal islands are Guahan, Rota, Aguijan, Saypan and Tinian; but the largest, Guahan, which has an area of only 200 square miles, forms nearly one-half of the land area of the entire group. Lying as they do almost directly under the equator, they have every variety of tropical product, and under proper conditions their population might become wealthy from agriculture alone, for no finer cotton, coffee, sugar nor tobacco can be grown in the world than are raised in the Ladrone islands, but the curse of Spanish rule has blighted every industry. The people labor no more than they are obliged to, and in the tropics no one is really compelled to work, for an abundant supply of food grows without cultivation, and clothing and shelter are almost unnecessary.

The story of the discovery of the Ladrones is one of the romances of history. Ferdinand Magellan, or Fernando Magalhaens, his real name, was an enthusiast of the Columbus type, a man who knew what he wanted, and was determined to get it. Magellan had been to the Moluccas by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope and across the Indian ocean, but after Columbus had made his discovery of a new continent, Magellan felt confident that the Moluccas could be reached by sailing directly from Spain to the west. For a long time he could not secure a hearing from anybody, but after years of waiting his enthusiasm made an impression, and he finally secured an appointment as admiral in the Spanish navy, with a fleet of five ships, the crews numbering altogether 236 men, and on September 20, 1519, he set sail on his voyage of discovery. The starting of the fleet was a great day in Seville, for then the Guadalquivir was a much larger stream than it is now, having dwindled in the last three centuries to much less than one-half its former proportions, through the destruction of the Spanish forests, and vessels of considerable size could ascend the stream to a point very close to the city. A great fete was held, high mass was celebrated in the cathedral, all the captains and men of the ships marched in solemn procession from the palace to the cathedral, escorted by the nobles of the court and local military. All Seville turned out to honor the occasion, and the day was one long to be remembered, on account of the splendid pageant which was presented in the streets of the great southern metropolis of Spain.

The expedition sailed from San Lucan, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, on one of the most eventful voyages ever known in the history of Spanish exploration. Like most Spanish expeditions in that day, every man was a combatant, even the priests of the ships, who were also the historians of the expedition, having suits of armor made and fitted on before leaving home, that in case of necessity they might bear a hand in defending the ships, for according to the theory of the day, a priest might lawfully fight in defense of his own cause, though it was not considered seemly that he should take the aggressive.

Proceeding in a southwesterly direction, Magellan crossed the Atlantic and touched the coast of Brazil, thence sailing to the south, looking for a passage. He entered the La Plata river, supposing it to be a strait which led to the Pacific, but after discovering his mistake, proceeded on his way to the south, and on October 21, 1520, sailed into the strait which separates the island of Terra del Fuego from the mainland. He called the passage "Strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins," in honor of St. Ursula's feast, but it has ever since been known by his own name. A month was spent in examination of the passage and the surrounding country, in planting crosses here and there wherever he landed, and taking possession of the continent in the name of the king of Spain.

The historians of the expedition, during the exploration of the coast, did their best work, for they discovered more marvels from the La Plata river to the Strait of Magellan than existed in the whole world. Giants who, when they had the stomachache, poked an arrow down their throats a distance of two or three feet and threw up half a barrel of green stuff, afterward, as might be expected, feeling much relieved; savages who, when they had the headache, made an incision in their foreheads for its relief; pigs with five legs; birds so fat that they could not be plucked, but were skinned instead. "There were animals with the head and ears of a mule, the neck of a camel, the body of a deer and the tail of a horse, probably the guanaco. When a giant died ten devils appeared and danced around the body, and of the ten one was always much larger than any of the rest, and was thereby supposed to be the prince of the devils come to claim his own. Some of the giants were captured. A giant's meal usually consisted, when on board ship, of half a bushel basket full of biscuits and a bucketful of water."

On November 28, 1520, Magellan cleared the strait and started northwest in the expectation that within a few days he would come to the Moluccas. Knowing nothing of the extent of the Pacific, he and his crews were brought to the last extremity before they finally sighted land. Three months and eight days were passed on the Pacific, the crew at the list of the bread, the little water which remained was yellow and foul, when, on March 6, 1521, the Ladrone islands appeared on the horizon straight ahead.

Magellan was very kindly received by the natives, the necessities of the Spaniards were all supplied by the islanders, and the visitors would have been satisfied to remain a considerable time at the islands were it not for the unconquerable propensity to thievishness on the part of the natives. No prestidigitateur was cleverer at concealing objects about a person than the untutored savages. The ships were full of them at all hours of the day, and everything that was not tied down, and some that were, became the prey of the clever islanders. They were as handy with their toes as with their fingers. When a knife of other article was lying upon the deck, they would step on it, grasp it between their toes, raise it to the level of the hand, cleverly hide it in the waist matting which formed their only clothing, and go ashore with an air of the utmost innocence. How Indians almost naked could contrive to handle and carry off articles of the size of those which disappeared was one of the mysteries, but they managed it somehow, for axes, heavy crowbars, and even guns vanished, as though by magic. At first the disappearance of the articles was a mystery, which, according to the fashion of the day, the Spaniards attributed to the presence and machinations of the evil one, but a day or two after this explanation had been rendered, Magellan noticed one of the Indians swimming ashore from the ship. A heavy wave was encountered by the swimmer. He dived under it, and as he came out on the other side, a sharp steel point glittered for a moment in the sun. As a boat was then alongside, Magellan had the man pursued, and when he was overtaken, to the astonishment of everyone, it was found he was carrying off one of the long lances on the ship, a weapon with an 18-foot shaft. Holding it beneath the water, he would have escaped with his booty undiscovered had it not been for the unusual height of the wave, which disclosed the head of the weapon. Thenceforward a guard was placed over the ships, but to little purpose, and finally, after providing himself with food and water, Magellan sailed away, and, in disgust, gave the islands the opprobrious epithet of Ladrones, or Thieves' Islands.

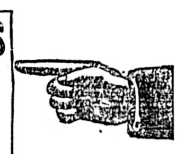
Not long after Magellan perished in a fight which he and his men provoked with the Philippine islanders. Of his five ships only one, with 18 men, returned to Spain, and many years elapsed ere any attempts were made to occupy the islands which he had discovered. Toward the end of the 17th century, a military expedition from Mexico took possession of the islands and re-named them the Mariana group. The natives at that time numbered at least 40,000, some estimates placing the population as high as 60,000, but following their usual custom elsewhere, the Spanish soon exterminated almost the entire population. The present islanders are mostly descendants of settlers from Mexico or from the Philippine Islands. The people do not differ materially from the natives of the Philippines, and although the islands have several good harbors, the Spaniards have done little or nothing for their improvement. The most considerable town on any of the group is Saypan, on the island of the same name, the houses of which, like most of those in the South Sea islands, are elevated on piles from two to four feet above the ground. There are few Spanish settlers on the islands, and the hold of Spain upon the group has been for the most part nominal.

It is a singular fact, discovered by Anson, that there are evidences on several of the islands of former civilization. Cyclopean ruins exist, the architecture and dimensions of the stones closely resembling the great ruins found in the islands of the Greek archipelago. These lonely islands must, therefore, at one time, have been a seat of civilization. Perhaps it was before they became islands, for the Ladrone islands are the remains of a mountain chain, which traverses the Pacific from north to south, having branches to the east in other scattered groups which here and there dot the surface of the sea.

To the United States the value of the islands is at present principally military, as furnishing harbors and coaling stations, but under an enlightened government there seems no reason to doubt that with proper cultivation the cotton of the islands would equal that produced along the coast of South Carolina, the sugar would rival that of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is said that the tobacco of the Ladrones has a flavor equal to that of Vuelta Abajo valley. Any development within limits of climate and soil is possible under a civilized government, and the Ladrones may have before them a future as great as that which lies before Porto Rico.

50 doz. Straw and Felt Hats just opened. New, Neat, Nobby. B. Williams & Co

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vialant 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—Kidney Troubles Stealthily Work Havoc—South American Kidney Cure a Potent Healer.

This caption could be truthfully written on many a burial certificate, and in numbers that would appall. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel and stone in the bladder, dropsy. Any or all may be induced by causes least suspected, perhaps the least though of, and yet most dangerous is the back ache symptoms. Don't dally with kidney pains. South American Kidney Cure is a quick reliever, and a powerful healer. Cleanses and cures.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m. July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m. July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Alki leave VICTORIA, B. C., p.m., July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, August 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sails from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Bay, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771 1y18

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO. 35

Takes effect June 20 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's and Lulu Island — Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 1 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 10th, 20th, 30th each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 10th of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager
G. A. CARLETON General Agent
Victoria

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

STEAMER FLORA

Leaves BENNETT every day for WHITE HORSE,

Connecting with Steamers

ORA and NORA

FOR

DAWSON CITY.

Through boat from Bennett every three days.

Freight and passengers booked through from Victoria to Dawson.

Express company operating in connection with the company's steamers.

Apply

BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5,

Five Sisters Block Victoria, B. C.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., on her regular excursion run for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, DYEA, SITKA and GLACIER BAY on or about

July 20, and Aug. 5 and 20.

For freight and passage and all information write or call on

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

63 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship

"AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria on

Monday, July 18th

Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with this Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake By our own Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

SEATTLE - PORT TOWNSEND

"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s

Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

South bound.	North Bound.
8.00 p.m. leave..Victoria	arrive 3.30 p.m.
11.30 p.m. leave..Pt. Townsend	lv .12 noon
2.45 a.m. arrive..Seattle	leave 8 a.m.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m
10:30 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

W. D. Owen, Master

will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

G.P.N. CO., LIMITED

Steamer "PRINCESS LOUISE"

Roberts, Master

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

WRANGEL AND B. C. WAY PORTS

(EXCEPTING SKIDEGATE)

On Monday, July 11, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on July 12th

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Atlantic Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Dominion Line—Dominion	July 23
Dominion Line—Labrador	July 30
Dominion Line—Vancouver	August 6
Allan Line—Laurentian	July 21
Allan Line—California	July 28
Allan Line—Numidian	August 4
Beaver Line—Lake Huron	July 27
Beaver Line—Lake Superior	August 3

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line—Aurania	July 30
Cunard Line—Lucania	August 6
Red Star Line—Friesland	July 27
Red Star Line—Berlin	August 6
White Star Line—Adriatic	July 27
White Star Line—Teutonic	August 3
North German Lloyds—Kaiser Friedrich	July 25
North German Lloyds—Trave	August 2
French Line—Le Gascogne	July 23
French Line—Le Champagne	July 30
Anchor Line—Ethiopia	July 30
Anchor Line—Anchoria	August 13
Hamburg-American Line—Furst Bismarck	July 28
Hamburg-American Line—Columbia	Aug. 4

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between

VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel

and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND

Soo Pacific Ry.

Reduced rates to all

EASTERN POINTS

via Great Lakes Steamships

Alberta, Athabasca & Manitoba

from Fort William

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Also Popular All-Rail Route to all points East and Southeast.

For Lowest Rates and Particulars apply

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent,

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office

75 Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express

J. H. ROGERS, Agent

OCEANIC Steamship Company.

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, July 13, at 2 p.m. Line to Coo gardie, Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria, B.C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	12:20	7:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	7:86

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
	A.M.	P.M.
Ar. Victoria	12:07	8:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:45	4:88
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	4:25

For rates and information apply at Company offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President
H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
oc29

British Columbia Express Company,

(LIMITED),

ASHCROFT, B.C.

CARIBOO and LILLOOET

STAGE TRAVEL

CLINTON and way points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. All points in CARIBOO, Monday and Friday, connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek. LILLOOET direct, Monday and Friday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO. Ltd.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

Importers of.....

JAPANESE RICE, SILK, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for.....

Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.
North China Insurance Co., Limited (Marine)
Canton Insurance Office, Limited (Marine)
Nippon Sea & Land Ins. Co., Limited (Marine)
Insurance Company of North America (Fire)
National Assurance Co., of Ireland (Fire)

F.C. Davidge & Co., Ltd.

Board of Trade Building,

VICTORIA, B. C.

—FOR—

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

VIA

WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

ATHENIAN - JUYL 14

connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's rrive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent.
Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria B.C.

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
AGENTS,
64 Government Street

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria.

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

OUR VISITORS.

Victoria welcomes to-day a large contingent from the press of Minnesota. This party comes from what within the lifetime of those of us, who have reached middle age, was regarded as the Far West. We remind them that they are now in a region, which Congressman Benton described not many years ago as "a land given over to darkness and desolation," and in passing ask them what they think of our particular variety of darkness and desolation. Their visit indicates the vast strides taken by civilization in America during the last fifty years. But the great lesson which they ought to take home with them is that the race, from which they are sprung in common with ourselves, has conquered a continent during the last century and now stands with impatient feet upon its western shore, awaiting the signal for the new advance to the conquest of the most ancient of extant civilizations. The people of the Coast are familiar with this thought, but probably it has not impressed itself very greatly upon the residents of the interior. But it is the great thought of the day. It will be the dominant thought of the future. It is the thought that will mould the destinies of the great Republic and the great Empire to which Canada belongs. Weighty have been the responsibilities cast upon the Anglo-Saxon race in the past, but still greater are those that confront it in the future. We repeat that the people on the Coast realize this to a degree, hardly comprehended by those who have not breathed the air of the Pacific. In some mysterious way, just as four centuries ago the Atlantic's waves beckoned the adventurous sons of Western Europe to go forth and conquer a new world, so the sun as it sinks beneath the waters of the great ocean seem to call upon us to seek fresh conquests in that Farthest West, called by our fathers the Orient.

We are glad to welcome our visitors because we recognize in them representatives of a people who cherish the same principles of human liberty as we do, and because they must, whether they desire it or not, share with us the tremendous duty of bearing the banner of freedom aloft in every quarter of the world. Prejudice and folly have in times past combined to "rough hew" the relations between the nations which they and we represent, but the divinity which "rules our destinies and shapes our ends" is drawing us closer together by ways that we could never have foreseen.

Our visitors stand to-day upon the threshold of a new arena. The blue waters before our city throb with the impulse given by the waves of the greatest of the oceans, whereon James G. Blaine prophetically said the greatest triumphs of mankind would be achieved. We ask them to take this thought home with them, for it is fraught with incalculable importance.

A NEW PERIL.

Lord Kelvin has sounded a new alarm. He says that in four centuries or so, at the rate we are going, there will be no more oxygen left in the atmosphere and the result will be the suffocation of the human race. More oxygen is being used up daily now than at any other time in the history of mankind. We employ heat for such a variety of purposes that the drain upon the store of oxygen contined in the atmosphere is enormous. The economy of nature is that vegetable life shall restore to the atmosphere the oxygen which is taken from it by animal life and other processes in the nature of consumption by fire. The animal life of the world is increasing and the number of fires is growing greater every day. Meanwhile the forest area is being steadily reduced. In brief the consumption of oxygen is increasing and the supply is diminishing. It follows that only sufficient time is necessary to exhaust the stock. The exhaustion will be more rapid as time progresses, for such processes grow like circles in the water.

When we look around upon the great forests of this coast and reflect that each tree is a great oxygen factory and that when it is once cut down, nothing can be constructed to replace it, and when we consider that his work of destruction is going on over a very large part of the world, we realize the nature of the peril which Lord Kelvin speaks of. Hitherto the great argument for forest preservation has been that without forests the rivers would dry up, and this was deemed sufficient reason to advocate reforestation as a national work. Northern Africa, Arabia and other parts of the world show how the destruction of forests converts the seat of empire into a desert. The granaries which fed imperial Rome, and the other great kingdoms of antiquity have become mere sand wastes. It is worth recalling in this connection that Xerxes led an army of a million men against Greece. This vast host had to be provisioned, and there must have been somewhere in the eastern part of Asia or northern Africa great grain fields from which a supply could be drawn. This is one instance only which serves to show how vastly more productive that portion of the world was in those days than it now is. Doubtless the change is due to the destruction of the forests which in its turn led to the drying up of the rivers. Fancy if you can what the world would be like if the conditions existing in Arabia and northern Africa were general over the whole Temperate Zone, and we are approaching measurably near to such a time. Add to this the prophesied shortage of oxygen, and we have a condition existing under which civilization and refinement would perish and the race be almost exterminated. Of course the lesson of all this is that every civilized government ought to encourage forestry. It is premature to establish a special department for this purpose in British Columbia, but it is not too soon to impress upon people the importance of preserving as much as possible of the forests from destruction and of practising tree-planting much more generally than it is now followed.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

We are much impressed with the idea that the development of Vancouver Island calls for greater attention than it has hitherto received. The area of the Island is estimated at 16,400 square miles, or about four-fifths that of Nova Scotia, which it in some respects resembles. Nova Scotia has a population very nearly approaching half a million, or four times as much as that of the whole of British Columbia. Whether this island is capable of supporting as many people proportionate to its area as Nova Scotia is not relevant to the subject under discussion, for the only reference to that province in this connection is to emphasize how very far short the Island is of being adequately developed.

There are undoubtedly resources on the Island, which if properly utilized would sustain a very large number of people, and one of the questions towards which the attention of the government must be directed is how best to bring about such a result. The people of the Island appear in the past to have been governed largely by the desire to profit by the opening up of distant sections, and the sources of wealth and prosperity nearer at hand have been allowed to remain largely unimproved, with the exception of the coal deposits. These have been worked extensively and they furnish a means of support to a very large number of people comparatively speaking; but the other capabilities of the Island remain for the most part undeveloped. Agriculture progresses slowly; cattle raising does not begin to keep pace with the demands of the local market; the requirements of the population for mutton is not nearly supplied by domestic flocks. Instead of exporting fruit, the Island imports large quantities of varieties which can be raised here as well as anywhere in the world. There are many deposits of metalliferous ore, but they receive scant attention. The deep-sea fisheries are neglected. The vast forests which the Island contains are only being partially utilized for commercial purposes, although there are markets which require our lumber.

The truth of the matter is that Vancouver Island suffers in an industrial sense because it is in a measure lost sight of in comparison with the greater area of the Mainland. The Colonist is very far from suggesting that there should be any division of the province; it is very desirous to say nothing which will give rise to sectional feeling; but it feels very deeply that the time has come when the people of the Island should take this matter up and endeavor to discover what is best to be done. This suggestion is not called forth by the result of the election, as can be easily proved. Some two or three weeks ago a well-known Victoria business man brought this subject up and asked the Colonist why it did not agitate it. He was told that the question was held in abeyance only pending the election, because to bring it forward at a time when a political campaign was in progress would lead to a question being raised as to the good faith of the agitation, but the promise was then made that immediately after the election, the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island would be asked to give the subject their best attention. There is nothing political in this. It touches the pocket of every business man and every property holder.

The gentleman referred to above suggested that after election the business men of this city should get together and take this question up with the view of arriving at some conclusion as to what can be done and how best to do it. He said further that he thought the movement should be independent of the Board of Trade. We make the suggestion public and will be glad to hear from correspondents on the subject.

GOOD FIGHTING STUFF.

The Colonist reprinted yesterday three verses entitled "The Dudes at Santiago." One of the things which the war with Spain has demonstrated is that the rich young men of the cities have good fighting stuff in them. This has come as a surprise to the majority of the American people, but to those of us who are familiar with the record of the British army, it will not seem at all strange that young men, who have all that can make life worth living, are ready to shed their heart's blood on the battle field. We all know that there are no braver fellows in the world than the sons of the noble and wealthy families of the United Kingdom. On arid plain, in rocky defile, in malarial swamp, on the heaving bosom of the ocean, wherever the honor of the flag has to be upheld, wherever deeds of heroism have to be performed, wherever quickness of resource and promptitude in action are called for, the boys from the castles, the baronial mansions and the wealthy homes of the United Kingdom are to be found. And they never flinch. In them the soldiers find leaders whom they feel they can trust, commanders who never say "Go," but always "Come." The product of the great schools and universities of the Mother Country can be trusted with the honor of the nation.

It is pleasing to note that the same rule holds good in the United States, and that the young men, who are trained in the colleges and who are surrounded with all the advantages which wealth and social position can give, are as ready to lay down their lives at the call of their country as are any others. More than that, for indeed we would have expected this, they are as brave, as resourceful and as full of dash as their British cousins without the traditions of the latter to inspire them. The demonstration of this has been timely. The courage of the Rough Riders will teach the people of the United States a needed lesson, for it will prove that the men, who are leaders socially, are closely in touch with the patriotic spirit, which is the pride of the nation. Valor, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and in view of their demonstration of this, the gilded youth of the Eastern cities will be forgiven much by those sections of society, which have regarded them as a worthless element in the community. The mingling of the blood of millionaire and plowboy in the trenches before Santiago will have a lasting effect upon public opinion in the United States.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

It has been pointed out to the Colonist that the street cars will find themselves called upon at an early day to abandon the use of the James Bay bridge, because it will clearly be impossible for them to use it while the means of crossing the bay are in course of renewal. They will have to use the newly filled part of Belleville street, which will be the main highway of traffic from the James Bay district while a new structure is being put up to replace the present one. Then again as Rock Bay bridge is to be very shortly renewed, or what is better, be replaced by a permanent filling, some arrangement will have to be made so that the car service to Esquimalt will not be interrupted. We offer no excuse for keeping these matters before public attention now, because there is too much danger that action in connection with them may be postponed too long.

The people of Victoria may as well face now as at any time the fact that they must be prepared to incur a very considerable liability for public improvements. There is a great future before this city as a residential centre and a summer resort, but before that can be realized very much will have to be done. We must have a better water supply. We must have better streets. Our present streets are a disgrace to the city. Every visitor who comes here leaves with the impression that we have one of the most beautifully situated cities in the world, with very bad streets and inferior water.

Something must be done to remedy this condition of affairs, if Victoria is to enjoy the full benefit of its natural advantages. We do not say that taxation is not already high, we do not claim that the manner in which public money has been expended in the past is calculated to encourage the citizens in voting for large expenditures in the future. We are simply pointing out some things which every one will concede must be attended to.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal, was with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the fight at Baiquiri. He was in the very forefront of the fight and was seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded. While suffering intensely from his wound, which was in the spine, he kept his pencil and writing pad beside him, and in the intervals between his unconscious periods wrote out his account of the fight. The world wants news, and the news will be got, though reporters must go

Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell

to get it. There is a long and thrilling story, that never has been and never will be told, of how the news has been got on many an occasion. In all parts of the world, at all hours throughout the twenty-four, in the face of dangers innumerable, the correspondents and the reporters of the press are working, often with a heroism that is sublime, but not a line of it ever has the publicity of printer's ink. It is no part of "the story," which the Loto was sent to get, and so he suppresses it.

The annexation of Hawaii, the Americanization of the Philippines and the partitioning of China furnish the material for a tremendous drama which the Pacific Ocean will witness in the near future. We may not be able to foresee how the "action" will be shaped, but that the English-speaking world will play a very large part in it is certain above anything else. The effect upon Canada and especially British Columbia will be very great.

It will be seen from the extract from the San Francisco Chronicle, published on this page, that the International Mining Congress is following the Dominion government in adopting an important feature of the British Columbia mining laws.

Good crops everywhere seem to be the rule this year. The indications are that the world has set out on an era of very good times. One marked effect of the general improvement is the great falling off in immigration from the United Kingdom.

There have been few elections in which the majorities have been as small as in most of the constituencies in that just held.

It now looks as if the war would be over about the same time as the first gold comes down from Klondike. That will relieve the overtaxed newspapers from the necessity of writing up two big sensations at the same time.

Mr. Justice McColl, of New Westminster, was a passenger on last evening's Charmer from Vancouver and is a guest at the Oriental.

Harry M. Bechtel, who has been attending school in San Francisco, reached here last night, being called home owing to the illness of his mother.

Current Comment

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

(London Times, June 20.)

One by one the great men are leaving us, and the dying century takes with it into the darkness those whose names are written largest upon its annals. This has been a terrible decade, and a sad year. The latest of its victims is he who was till the other day the most individual, the most interesting, of our surviving painters, and his death leaves only one of the four great figures of our art upstanding. Sir Edward Burne-Jones is gone, and now only Mr. Watts remains to remind this generation that a man may be at one a poet and a painter, and that art may serve to interpret great ideas. Doubtless humanity tends to repair its own losses, but it is strangely difficulty to see how England is to fill the place of the great men who have during the last ten years ceased to utter for her the voice of the highest poetry. Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, William Morris are gone and have left no successors; and of their few counterparts among the painters we have lost Leighton, Millais, and now Burne-Jones. Who is to succeed these men? It is one of the curious paradoxes of contemporary history that, while the admiration for this poetic art is not declining, but increasing, among the cultivated classes in England, the professional artists are moving further and further away from it. The men and women of London who care for art will throng to see an exhibition of Burne-Jones or Watts; collectors are increasingly eager to secure their pictures; but there is not a man among the young artists of talent—and the name of these is legion—who appears to see life and art from their point of view, or anything like it. . .

Magic and mystery are the key-words of the remarkable man whose sudden death we are now mourning. This artist of Celtic name and Celtic nature, sprung from an ancestry among whom no artistic gift is traceable, was a paradox in his very birth. He was born at Birmingham, of all places in the world, in 1833—he who should have seen the light among some western islands, or

"Where Helicon breaks down
"In cliffs to the sea."

Though Birmingham, 50 years before, had given birth to David Cox, and though by some strange perversity it had produced a whole school of those exquisite line engravers whose achievement was to translate into black and white the most poetic dreams of Turner, it was in 1833 a town of unmitigated ugliness and uncompromising prose. It is bad enough now, in spite of progress, art galleries, and enlightenment; but in the thirties and forties, when young Jones was growing up and learning his classics under Prince Lee and Dr. Gifford at King Edward's school, it was a town built to starve all germs of poetry with which a lad might happen to be endowed. But in this case they were not killed, and at Oxford they made a sudden growth under the stimulus of William Morris' friendship, the writings of the Ruskin, and the kindness of that benefactor to young Pre-Raphaelites, Mr. Combe, of the Clarendon Press. . . . Here we can supplement the impression made by the artist's pictures, and study his strong points and his weak together. We find, in the first place, an extraordinary wealth of invention, proceeding, it is true, upon one system, but marvellous for the variety of its detail. Nothing was so remarkable as this in the Burne-Jones exhibition organized at the New Gallery in 1893; the types of the character and face may have been monotonous, but the decorative abundance, especially in the multitude of pencil drawings, was exuberant like that of Nature herself in summer time. We find next, if no direct reference to the world in which we live to-day, at least a constant under current of reference; pity for the woe of the world, charity, and love—though it be "love among the ruins." In his paintings, though a strict technical criticism finds abundant fault with them, we find all this, and in addition a loveliness of color of which modern art gives few examples.

But Burne-Jones was much more than an artist; he was a most lovable man. It might be interesting, were we writing a treatise on the artistics temperament, to compare and contrast him with his fellows and friends—with the broad geniality of Millais, the courtly urbanity of Leighton, the thorniness of Madox Brown, the alternate fits of eloquent sociability and of morbidness that charmed and distressed the friends of Rossetti. But it is enough to say that Burne-Jones was unlike them all in his unfailing charm. Modest, sincere, and happy, in spite of his feeling that as an artist he had been born out of due time, he loved his freedom and he loved his friends. He was overpersuaded into joining the academy to please Leighton and a few others, and when he resigned he rejoiced in his recovered freedom, like a child running out of school. He liked, now and then, to mix with the great world, but he took a more enduring pleasure in helping the toil-worn many to some share of the beauty from which their life commonly excludes them. In public affairs he took but little interest, except when his feeling of race was excited on the subject of Ireland. He felt very much with Mr. Ruskin on the subject of our industrial system, and that blind growth of population which had surrounded his pretty home in West Kensington with ugly streets; but he himself took refuge in visions of beauty, in which his art made it possible for all the world to share. His religion, too, was as original as his life. Deeply touched by the sacred story, he felt it and illustrated it in a manner all his own. His splendid mosaics in the American church in Rome, if they are orthodox at all, have the orthodoxy of the sixth century. But in truth, like all the great Romantics, he was of no epoch, since he was of all. The passing hour, the passing mode, was nothing to him. He lived his life among his generation, radiating affection and diffusing a genial humor; but all the while his inner eye was fixed upon what is not of to-day, nor of to-morrow—the beauty of which is eternal, because it is ideal.

NEW GASES IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

A further communication of great interest on the occurrence of hitherto unsuspected elements in the atmosphere was made to the Royal Society on the 16th by Professor Ramsay and Mrs. Travers. Since the discovery of argon, it has always been a question whether the gas isolated by Lord Fayleigh and Professor Ramsay was in reality a single uniform substance, a point which was very difficult to settle owing to the impossibility of applying any ordinary chemical test. Moreover, as the molecular weight of helium—which shares with argon the peculiarity of being an entirely inert element—is four, whilst that of argon is almost 40, it appeared probable that an element of intermediate molecular weight remained to be discovered. Professor Ramsay and Mr. Travers have therefore prepared a large quantity of "argon" from atmospheric nitrogen, separating this latter gas by means of magnesium, and having liquefied it by cooling with liquid air, they have then fractionally distilled the product. The first portion, consisting of less than one hundred cubic centimetres, distilled off from the liquid obtained by condensing 18 litres of argon, was found to have a density of about 13 instead of 20, which is that of argon; and its spectrum differed from that of the known gases, a yellow line, less refrangible than those characteristic of helium and crypton, being especially prominent. On continuing the distillation, after nearly the whole of the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was obtained which only slowly volatilized. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be of practically the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting for the most part of bands, not of lines. It is proposed to call the lighter element Neon, and that derived from the solid Metargon.

These observations, as well as those on crypton, must be regarded as but indications of the presence in various minute proportions of a variety of new substances, probably all elements, in the atmosphere. Further development of the investigations will be awaited with interest. The success which has thus far been obtained is striking proof of the great value of the new engine of research which liquid air affords, especially as diffusion experiments had failed to afford any evidence of the presence of such substances in our air.—London Times.

MINERAL LAND LOCATIONS.

As previously surmised, the chief topic so far considered by the International Mining Congress at Salt Lake is a proposed revision of the mineral land laws of the United States. Two reports have been submitted. So far as the brief telegraphic despatches show, the main feature of both reports relates to mineral land locations. The majority report proposes to make radical changes in the form of area of locations and the adoption of vertical side lines. What other features the report recommends as desirable to have changed are not set forth in the telegraphic account of the proceedings of the congress. There is enough, however, to indicate that if the majority report of the committee on revision of the Federal mining laws should prevail and the United States congress were to adopt its recommendation, the whole mining industry would be revolutionized.

It is proposed, for instance, to adopt the British Columbia square-claim method of locating a quartz vein, making the area one mile square, and that the dip of the vein on which a location is made shall cut no figure in the position of the side lines of the claim. These side lines, the revisers say, shall be vertical, so that wherever the vein is intersected in its dip, there the possessions of the locator shall end. Under existing laws a quartz vein location consists of a parallelogram fifteen hundred feet in length following the general course of the vein, and six hundred feet in width, the latter being determined by the outcroppings, three hundred feet on either side of the middle of the apex of the vein being allowed. The same locator may pre-empt as many such claims on the same vein as he desires and hold the same, provided that the proper amount of work required by law shall be annually performed. The side lines correspond with the dip of the vein and follow it down wherever it goes. The intent of the law is to give the locator the full benefit of his location and of the enterprise which he may be required to display in its development. It is a liberal law, and gives the poor man as good a chance in the lottery of mining as it gives the rich. No miner whose location covers the apex of the vein can be found anywhere in the country who will favor the changing of the course of the side lines. Owners of the parallel claims to the original location have always endeavored to break down this regulation, and most of the mining suits that have figured in our courts have grown out of trespass upon the first locator's rights.

Some veins are more or less irregular in dip, and in some mining districts faults are liable to occur in their downward course. But the general dip of a vein lying in a well-defined formation is usually true, and wherever the courts have been called upon to settle questions of trespass on a vein there has rarely been difficulty in determining the rights of litigants, the principle of ownership of the apex following the dip of the vein in any direction, no matter how erratic its course, being invariably sustained. If the law were changed so that the side lines of a claim should be vertical and ownership of the apex cease where the vertical side line intersected the vein, the original locator would be placed at a tremendous disadvantage and the parallel locator might get the entire benefit of his discovery. He would have to open the ledge deep enough, for example, to determine the general angle of the dip before he could make an intelligent location, and thus run the chances of a parallel locator pre-empting ground on speculation which would deprive him of all the fruits of his discovery and enterprise. Vein mining is enough of a lottery as it is without making it more of one.

There is no analogy between mining conditions in British Columbia and those in the United Sttaes, except it be in some parts of Washington. There is no part of the mineral belts of the Pacific Coast States and Territories where so many difficulties confront the prospector as in the mining districts of British Columbia. Prospecting cannot be carried on there without large expense. For over thirty years prospectors with moderate means attempted to develop its mineral resources without success. It was not until the largest concessions in the way of mineral land grants were made to strong companies that capital could be induced to enter the field. This policy has, in some cases, produced very valuable properties in localities where the prospector failed for want of means to provide the right kind of appliances in the prosecution of his work. Its mining districts have thus fallen largely into the hands of big corporations; it is now no field for a poor man.—San Francisco Chronicle.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, you know."

"Yes; that's where the shorn lamb has the advantage over the fool who takes off his heavy flannels too early in the spring."—Exchange.

Indignant Woman—This dog I bought of you came near eating my little girl the other day.

Dealer—Well, you said you wanted a dog that was fond of children, didn't you?—Household Words.

Mrs. Hunt—You surprise me! I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college graduate.

Mrs. Blunt—You didn't? Why, she's one of the aluminum of Vassar college.—Richmond Dispatch.

He—You seem ah—er—distant this evening.

She—Well, your chair isn't nailed down.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Always pay as you go," said Uncle Dudley. "But, uncle, suppose I've nothing to pay with?" "Then don't go."—Tit-Bits.

"How much do you charge for a ride in the balloon?" "Forty cents going up." "And down?" "Four dollars."—Fliegende Blatter.

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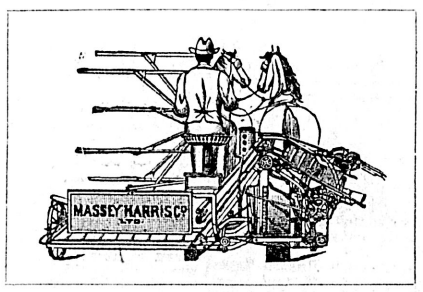

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The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

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Election Notice.—The Elected and Rejected will both receive a cordial welcome at Stevens', "The Tourists' Retreat," Saanich Road, E. Davis, Proprietor. *

The members of the Victoria Loyal Orange Lodge, who attended the celebration at Vancouver, returned home on the Charmer this morning.

The popularity of the Imperial Stock Company continues to increase, the attendance at last evening's performance being very encouraging. The company present thoroughly good performances and they deserve large audiences.

Mr. Frank Yorke of the Canadian Development Company, returned on the City of Topeka from Wrangel, having made his way out from Teslin Lake. Provisions were very scarce at the lake and for two days on his trip across to Telegraph Creek, Mr. Yorke's fare was very meagre. Work on the wagon road is being pushed with all possible haste and there will soon be a good road from the Stikine to Teslin Lake.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. *

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

A meeting of the board of school trustees will be held on Friday evening at 8 at the City hall.

The charge against W. R. Jackson of the Delmonico Hotel of selling liquor on Sunday was yesterday dismissed by Magistrate Macrae, the informant being unable to give definite evidence.

Donations to the home for aged and infirm from the following ladies and gentlemen are thankfully received by the management: Richard Drake, John Dean (Rossland), Mrs. Perry, I.O.O.F., Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Mary Sanders and Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Alert Bay.

The remains of the late Mrs. Bush were laid at rest in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday, the funeral, which took place from St. Joseph's Hospital, being largely attended. Requiem mass for the dead was celebrated by Rev. Father Nicolaye, assisted by Rev. Father Althoff. Those who acted as pallbearers were: H. J. O'Leary, J. J. Swain, S. W. Bantly, A. E. Blake, George Rodier and J. C. Voss. The floral offerings were very numerous and testified in no small way to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

The London Sportsman says: "It is essential to the comfort and speed of the cyclist that he should feel light and apt for exertions and free from that difficulty in 'getting wind' which so many wheelmen complain of at starting. To secure the best bodily conditions for this health-giving exercise, it has been found that an eliminant dose of Apenta natural aperient water take nearly in the morning is of the greatest value. The body thus lightened and cleansed of all impurities, feels active and alert and infinitely better fitted than it otherwise would be, to make a record spin."

Mr. John Hepburn, of this city, who has been conducting a tramway for boats around White Horse rapids, returning home last week, has very grave doubts about steamers being able to navigate the Yukon between Dawson City and White Horse, and he does not expect to see any of the steamers which went down the river, make the return trip. It might be possible for a steamer to make the trp up the river if she had very powerful machinery, but he does not think any of those now there will be able to do it. There is no trouble in running steamers between the rapids and Lake Bennett, however.

A string of six horses, two pacers and four runners, arrived from Seattle yesterday morning, and left this morning, for Vancouver to take part in the races there on Friday and Saturday. They will return to Victoria for the meeting in this city next week. The pacers are Tom Clancy's Freddie C. and William Beland's Flying Jib, and the runners Gold Bug, Kitty Brady, Jim Bozeman and Bottle Washer. With these and the local strings now at the track, there should be a couple of good races at the Driving park on Friday and Saturday of next week.

Seghers' Council, No. 85, Y.M.I., has installed officers as follows, Council Deputy W. H. Harris officiating: President, S. A. Bantly; first vice-president, H. J. O'Leary; second vice-president, J. J. Swain; recording secretary, W. H. Harris; financial secretary, M. Steele; corresponding secretary, James Anderton; treasurer, Rev. Joseph Nicolaye; marshal, M. Brinkman; inside sentinel, M. Lawless; outside sentinel, Jos. Enos; executive committee, John Leonard, E. J. Baynton and John McCurrach. After the installation ceremony the following members were elected as delegates to the third Grand Council: Rev. J. A. Van Nevel and Rev. Joseph Nicolaye, with M. Steele and John Leonard as alternates.

C. E. Carter, the Indiana newspaper man, who arrived here from the North on the City of Topeka on Monday night, says he will use his best endeavors towards preventing people from being misled over the northern country. All he craves for is newspaper space, and he has access to many in Indiana, and his father, who went North with him, represents several others in Ohio. From what he could learn about Cook's Inlet, he says the place can never be prospected with success, the high tides, the heavy rains, the snow slides, freshets and cold making the season for practical operations so short that mining is almost out of the question. He estimates that 500 people are still at Cook's Inlet and all of this number, he thinks, will leave as soon as they get an opportunity. Those who have been sending out good reports about the place have been doing so for a purpose exclusively their own.

A GREAT LINIMENT.

The art of compounding liniments and lotions is reorded among the ancients of many ages back, but Griffith's Magic Liniment is a decided improvement on all previous liniments brought before the public. It combines the well-known pain-relieving properties of menthol with the best known counter irritants known to medical science. No other liniment has ever received such strong endorsation from its users as this wonderful liniments. It relieves the pains and aches the minute applied. All druggists, 25c.

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

FULL COURT DECISIONS

Judgment Given Yesterday on Several Appeals Heard at the Last Sittings.

Points on Mining Laws Involved Peremptory List of Appeals Called To-Day.

Judgments were given in the Full court yesterday in a number of cases heard at the last sitting. In the case of the Golden Gate Mining Company vs. the Granite Creek Mining Company, the appeal was allowed with costs, and a new trial was ordered, the costs of the first trial to abide the result of the second trial. This case arose over the contractor for a flume for the defendant company, throwing the rock taken out on the plantiff company's claim. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for defendants, appellants, and D. G. Macdonnell for plaintiffs, respondents.

The appeal was allowed in Eves vs. Genelle, judgment being entered for the plaintiffs and the damages assessed at $1,000. The action was one for malicious prosecution in connection with the sale or hiring of sleighs. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, but the trial judge entered judgment in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff appealed with the result that the jury's verdict was confirmed. Charles Wilson, Q.C., for plaintiff, appellant, and E. P. Davis, Q. C., for defendant, respondent.

The defendant's appeal in McDonald vs. the Bridge River Mining Company, was allowed with costs. This was an appeal from an order for substituted service made by Judge Cornwall. E. P. Davis, Q.C., for appellants and A. D. Crease for respondents.

The court gave their reasons in writing for the judgment given at the last session of the court in Merryweather vs. Aspinwall. The appeal was from a judgment given by Mr. Justice McColl in favor of the plaintiff. The court held that a mere irregularity, when challenged by another claimant, should not prevail to destroy an otherwise good mineral claim.

A case of more than usual interest was that of Callanan vs. George. The plaintiff located certain mineral claims, but in so doing erected stone monuments in place of wooden posts as required by the statute. The defendant re-located the claims erecting the wooden posts as required. The action was then taken by the plaintiffs to secure the claims, but Mr. Justice McColl decided against them, holding that stone monuments would not answer in place of the wooden posts, even if as contended by the plaintiffs, there was an absence of wood in the vicinity. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision and yesterday the Full court dismissed the appeal with costs. They thereupon applied for leave to appeal to the privy council, which application was granted upon their depositing $1,500 to secure costs. It is the intention of the plaintiffs to bring the case before the privy council immediately. Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., now being in London in connection with the case. The cousel in the Full court yesterday were: Charles Wilson, Q.C., and A. E. McPhillips for plaintiff, appellant; E. P. Davis, Q.C., and E. V. Bodwell for defendant, respondent.

In Smith vs. Valenzuela, the appeal was allowed with costs and the court being of opinion that there should be a new trial, the claimant, M. Gillon, consented to take a judgment for $800. A. P. Luxton, for M. Gillon, claimant, appellant, A. D. Crease for defendant, respondent.

The peremptory list of appeals to be heard to-day follows: Brigman v. McKenzie, McKenzie v. Bridgman; Van Volkenburg v. Western Canadian Ranching Co., Bryden v. Union Colliery Co., Shalleross v. Garesche.

C. D. CO.'S STEAMERS SAFE.

The "Canadian" and "Columbian" Report "All Well" at a Northern Point.

A letter from Capt. Nickerson of the steamer Tordenskjold was yesterday received stating that the vessel had reached Port Etches with her two tows, the Canadian and Columbian. The Columbian, it was stated, required some repairs before the trio proceeded to Port Molar.

Tug Lorne leaves to-day for Vancouver with the ship Carnarvon Bay in tow. The Carnarvon Bay has just finished discharging a heavy freight at the outer wharf and she goes to Vancouver to discharge the balance of her cargo.

In order that some repairs may be made to the steamer R. P. Rithet's machinery, the steamer Yosemite has been called into service on the Victoria-Fraser river run.

Rumor has again become current on the Sound that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company is about to add the trans-Atlantic liner Alaska to their Asiatic fleet.

Steamer Queen arrived from San Francisco last night with good lists of freight and passengers for Victoria.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from Victoria.

Steamer Cottage City is due from the North on Saturday.

POSTPONED.

The Garden Fete that was to have been held at the residence of Mrs. Dennis Harris to-day has been postponed until Wednesday, July 20th. *

DOG AND PONY SHOW.

Intelligent Dumb Animals to Be Exhibited Here—A Troupe of One Hundred.

Norris Brothers' dog and pony show will arrive in Victoria on the Charmer on Thursday, and will exhibit under a large tent to be erected at the corner of Douglas and Herald streets, July 15, 16, 18 and 19, giving two performances daily. The company is said to be the largest of its kind in America, numbering over 100 animal actors, all of which have been trained to take their parts in a long and varied programme. Great care and kindness have been exercised in the education of these little animals, and they will introduce many new acts. Perhaps the most exciting feature of the performance is the work of the animal fire department, which consists of a miniature hook and ladder truck, hose reel and fire engine, each drawn by pretty little Shetland ponies and operated by dog and monkey firemen, who enter a burning building by ascending ladders, and after rescuing a number of their fellow creatures, carry out the household effects and finally extinguish the fire. The fire department will be seen on dress parade at 11 a. m., together with the balance of the company.*

S. M. Robins, of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driard.

Allan Cameron, D.F.A. of the C.P.R., spent yesterday in the city.

Cheap Reading.—Another lot of those 15 cent books to hand. Dumas, Conon Doyle, Marie Corelli and all the best authors. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

KELOWNA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Cigar Factory Established to Make Cigars From the Local Weed.

The Okanagan valley, which for several years now has been contributing largely to the grain and fruit supply of the province, is about to take an important part in another industry, that of tobacco raising and cigar making. Some years ago a few tobacco plants were grown in the vicinity of Kelowna. So successful did they prove that several residents set apart sections of their farms for tobacco raising, and for some time past cigar factories on the Mainland have been using tobacco made at Kelowna, turning out cigars equal to the best made from imported tobacco. Now the enterprising residents of Kelowna, who some years ago formed the Kelowna Shippers' Union to handle and secure a market for their fruit, have established a cigar factory, the cigars to be made from the local tobacco. They now have five cigar makers at work, and are shipping cigars to all sections of the Mainland, there being a good demand for them.

"DOC" McCANDLISH DEAD.

The Old Timer Passed Away in His Seventy-Fifth Year, Yesterday.

The death occurred in this city yesterday of James, or as he was probably better known, "Doc" McCandlish, a typical old timer, with the peculiarly happy air and full of those reminiscenses that come only to those who having roughed it in their youth seem to always thereafter look on the bright side of life. Mr. McCandlish was, unlike many of the "Docs" of the mining camp, entitled to the sobriquet given him by his companions in early days and which stuck to him through life. He was educated for the medical profession and after receiving his degree practised for a number of years in England, being at different times assistant surgeon in St. Helens, Lancashire and Evlington, York. In 1854, touched with the gold fever, he left Manchester in company with his cousin, the late J. T. Howard, of Esquimalt, for California, where they spent several years in the mines. It was here that Dr. McCandless lost the sight of one eye, being struck by a piece of quartz. Soon after this he came to British Columbia and settled in Victoria, where he resided continuously until the time of his death, being most of his time in business, latterly as proprietor of "The Hall" on Fort street.

Since retiring from business a few years ago he had resided with his youngest sister, Miss McCandlish, at 63 Superior street and 91 Fort street. About eight months ago he was removed to the Jubilee hospital and from there to the home for the aged and infirm, where he was tenderly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Hobbis and frequently visited by his old friend Bishop Cridge and almost daily by his sister.

The deceased was born in Manchester just 75 years ago, his birthday being June 9.

The funeral arrangements have not been announced, but friends are requested not to send flowers, such being the request of the deceased.

VISITING PRESSMEN.

The Big Excursion Party Arrived From Vancouver on the Charmer This Morning.

The members of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Press Association and their families, to the number of 200, will today be the guests of the citizens of Victoria. They arrived here from Vancouver at an early hour this morning on the steamer Charmer, which had been held at Vancouver until 6 last evening, to bring home the members of the Orange lodges, who celebrated the Twelfth in the Terminal City. On account of their late arrival there was no official reception at the wharf, but to-day the Mayor and aldermen, members of the Board of Trade and local newspapermen will take the visitors in hand and see to it that none of the sights of the city are overlooked. A visit will be paid to the drydock and dockyard at Esquimalt and the visitors will be taken out to the ships of H. M. navy on launches from the ships. In the afternoon other places will be visited and by arrangement the street railway company will carry the visitors on their cars to any point without charge. During the evening there will be a band concert at Oak Bay.

It was not known until yesterday that the visitors would be here yesterday and consequently there was very little time in which to arrange for their entertainment. It had been hoped that they would not arrived until the return to port of the steamer Quadra, that steamer having been placed at the disposal of the committee for an excursion down the straits. However, there is lots for them to see in and around Victoria.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Old Officers Re-Elected at the First Meeting of the New Board.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital was held last evening, with Messrs. Alexander Wilson, Chas. Hayward, Joshua Davies, I. Braverman, J. L. Crimp, A. C. Flumerfelt, H. Dallas Helmcken, W. J. Hanna, E. A. Lewis, W. J. Dwyer and Geo. Byrnes in attendance. Mr. Wilson was voted to the chair and the business of the meeting opened with the reading of a communication from the city council, giving notice that Messrs. J. L. Crimp, E. A. Lewis, Chas. Hayward, W. J. Hanna and C. E. Renouf had been appointed to represent the city on the board.

Miss Perrin wrote advising thte board that Lady Aberdeen will arrive in Victoria on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and asked that a meeting be called of the doctors and certificated nurses of the city to meet Her Excellency at the hospital at 2:30 on the afternoon of July 25. The object of this meeting is to enable Lady Aberdeen to explain fully the object of the Victorian Order of Home Nurses.

The reports of the resident medical officer and steward were received and adopted, and the monthly accounts were ordered paid.

It was decided to call for tenders for the printing of 1,000 copies of last year's annual report, which are to be illustrated with views of the hospital. Tenders are also to be called for supplies for the institution.

All the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Alexander Wilson; vice-president, H. D. Helmcken; treasurer, Charles Hayward; secretary, F. Elworthy. The visiting committee were appointed the same as last year, the names of Messrs. W. J. Hanna and E. A. Lewis being substituted for those of Messrs. Yates and Chudley.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

4 T's—4 Tourists, Tip, Top, Tony. Stevens' Hotel, Saanich Road. *

Startling reductions in Millinery and Tailor-made costumes at the Sterling Clearance Sale, 88 Yates street.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

ICE CREAM SODA

HALL & CO',
Dispensing Chemists :: Clarance Block
Cor. Yates and Douglas,

O'KELL & MORRIS'
PRESERVES and MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

Boys' Cheap Blouses.

Are plentiful; but the sort that holds their own in color and shape; that are as carefully made as the best home-made articles; that are original in make-up and material; that are guaranteed to the last day of their lives; that sort, our sort, are not plentiful.

75c to $1.50.

For Big Boys, Boys as Big as 12

CAMERON....

The acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter in Victoria, 55 Johnson street.

HEINTZMAN & CO.

Pianos

Are the most artistic and refined instruments made.

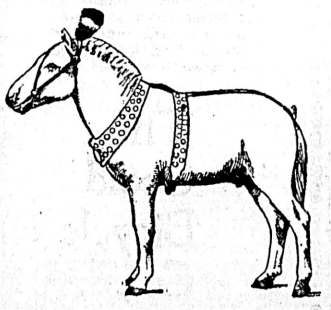
WAITT & CO., Sole Agents
No. 60 Government St.

—THE—
B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.
Storage Department.
100,000 sq. feet of Storage.
Bonded. Ordinary. Cold. } Storage.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued. Advances Made.

NOLTE
For CORRECT GLASSES
37
COME TO US.
FORT ST.

BRING THE CHILDREN
Norris Bros.'
Dog AND Pony SHOW.

Presenting the largest, handsomest and most highly educated collection of trained domestic animals in the world.



100 PERFORMING PETS
Will exhibit under their big waterproof tents
Cor. DOUGLAS AND HERALD STS.
July 15, 16, 18 and 19.
Performances—2:30 and 8 p. m.
Prices—Adults, 50c.; children, 25c.
Watch for the novel street parade at 11 a. m., daily.

BEGINS ON
Thursday the 14th,
THE
WESTSIDE SALE.
See Bills and Watch the Papers.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

...CAN YOU SEE...

If you cannot, then come and try our Spectacles and Eye Glasses which will give you the assistance you need. We have also a fine line of Opera Glasses, Field Glasses at moderate prices.

C. E. REDFERN
43 Government St.
Established 1862

GEO. POWELL & CO.
Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.
Granite Fruit Kettles
Crown Fruit Jars
Rubber Rings All Sizes
CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

FROM ENGLAND A LARGE STOCK OF
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
IN THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN STYLES
— FINISHED IN —
Black, with Ornamentation; Black, with Brass Furnishings; White Enamelled and Brass; also Children's Cots and Folding Chair Bedsteads.
Special Catalogue (on Application) will be sent withpleasure by
WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

CREIGHTON & CO. Have Removed to No. 18 Broad Street. Opposite Driard Hotel
Where they are now showing all the latest shades and patterns in spring and summer woollens. All in want of a summer suit or nobby trousers ought to call and inspect our goods before ordering elsewhere, as we carry the largest stock to choose from at
LOW PRICES

We are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast for
FOUR GROWN SCOTCH WHISKY
Ex-Benicia, Allonby and Agnes Oswald
— — ALSO — —
Corby's Rye Whiskey
In Bond and Duty Paid
TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Golf Hose, Leather & Elastic Belts
Golf Caps, Bicycle Caps,
The Latest Patterns in Sashes Just Arrived.
SAM REID, 122 Gov't Street.

Provincial

The demand for horses for the Klondike traffic has been of advantage to the ranchers of Cariboo. The Ashcroft Mining Journal says:

"We are informed by Mr. Milliken that during the spring season of three months he crossed, from actual record of Klondikers, no local travel or Indian horses being counted, over 2,000 horses at Savona's Ferry alone, and that fully as many more came down the south side of the river towards Ashcroft. Many do not appreciate the immense number of horses that left this section this year. It will do the range great good by relieving it of so many cayouses."

The season in Quesnelle thus far has been very favorable. A good spell of dry weather after this will help to secure the hay crop in good condition. The general outlook is good for those who till the soil.

On Friday S. C. Wing, the local lineman of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., discovered the dead body of a man floating in Queen's bay this side of Balfour. He made the corpse secure and wired Coroner Rogers, who deputized W. Skinner to go to the scene and take charge of the body. Mr. Skinner returned Saturday night and reported that, together with Dr. Arthur, coroner from Nelson, he had buried the body, which was decomposed beyond recognition. The man had evidently been dead a long time. All of his clothing excepting his shoes, a pair of gaiters, had dropped off from him through distension and action of the water.—Kaslo News.

KOOTENAY POSTAL SERVICE.

The Boundary Creek Times, a paper supporting the Dominion government, says: "W. J. Snodgrass has returned to Okanagan Falls after making arrangements to run a four-horse stage daily between Greenwood and Grand Forks. Mr. Snodgrass has secured an eight-passenger coach, which will be placed on the line in about a week. The postoffice department has not made arrangements to pay for a daily mail service between Greenwood and Grand Forks. Postoffice Inspector Fletcher promised to have this matter attended to by May 1st. If the postoffice department does not attend to the matter Mr. Snodgrass has decided to discontinue carrying the mail gratuitously on alternate days. It is difficult to understand why there should be so much delay in this matter. If the department is at all acquainted with the importance of this district, it must surely recognize the absolute necessity for a daily mail service."

Our mail service is as miserable as ever, and no word of promised improvement. We wonder how Postmaster-General Mulock or Inspector Fletcher would appreciate living in a town without an authorized postoffice. — Kuskonook Searchlight.

PIONEERS IN CARIBOO.

Andrew Oleson, over 70 years of age and the last of the quartette of Australian miners, is now in Ashcroft and will go down in a day or two to the hot springs at Agassiz for his rheumatic trouble. His last partner, Steve Dowe, was buried on the 23rd of June at Quesnelle. Oleson, Stephen Dowe and brother and one other landed in Cariboo over 35 years ago, and not having succeeded in the mines decided to locate and clear up a piece of ground along the Cariboo road. The Australian ranch is the result. It is, perhaps, the finest piece of land in British Columbia and for many years these men worked at clearing it off and breaking it up. They had but little money when they arrived in Cariboo, coming direct from a ten years' stay in the Australian mines. By rare chance they obtained four oxen of Harper on credit, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. a month. These oxen cost them before they were paid for, principal and interest, over $1,500. All of the original party are now dead except Mr. Oleson, or Andrew as he is known by all in this section. This is his first trip down since he went to Cariboo 35 years ago, and only once has he been farther from the farm than Quesnelle or Barkerville, the exception being once to the 150 Mile House. He saw for the first time in Ashcroft a modern railway car, never having seen a railway before except a tramway in Australia thirty miles long. Mr. Oleson expects to return to the ranch as soon as his health will permit, but says he shall sell out and go for a trip to Sweden to see his relatives that he has not seen in over 50 years. He is an honorable, well informed man for one leading the life he has, and his old neighbors and friends wish him a speedy return to health. He is well off in this world's goods and should, while he can, try to enjoy his means as far as possible.

DO YOU READ

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

One of the strongest bills in the repertoire of the Imperial Stock Company, "A Noble Outcast," will be presented tonight and to-morrow night at the People's Theatre, or as it has been called, the A.O.U.W. hall. This is a legitimate attraction relying on its merit to gain public recognition. Summer prices prevail, the admission now being 15, 25 and 35 cents. Go and enjoy a hearty laugh, 'twill do you good.

At last evening's meeting of Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Master Sister Hutcheson, assisted by the following grand lodge officers, Grand Warden, Sister Dempster, Grand Marshal, Sister Bishop; Grand Treasurer, Sister Summerville; Grand Secretary, Sister Grant; Grand Conductor, Bro. Dempster, Grand Herald, Bro. Meldram, and Grand Guardian, Sister McCahill. The officers are: Noble Grand, Sister Davies; Vice Noble Grand, Sister Molinari; Financial Secretary, Sister Riddell; Treasurer, Sister Glover; R.S.N.G., Sister Dempster; R.S.N.G., Sister Meryfield; Warden, Sister Hughes; Conductor, Sister Elder; Chaplain, Sister Hutchison; R.S.V.G., Sister Meldram; T.S., Sister McIntosh; inside guard, Sister Roehler, and outside guard, Brother Huxtable. After the installation Sister Phillips, P.N.G., was presented with a past officer's jewel, and Sister Hughes, who has lately been married, with a silver berry dish and spoon.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yuknon country. R. Williams & Co.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cariboo Reported in Favor of Helgesen and Kinchant—Ellison's Majority Over Graham.

The three Chilcotin divisions of Cariboo were heard from yesterday and slightly increased the lead of Kinchant and Helgesen. No details have yet been received from four polling divisions including the important one of Quesnelle Forks, but with the Chilcotin returns came the totals appearing below, as to which it cannot be stated definitely whether or not the yrepresent the complete vote in Cariboo. These are the details so far as obtained:

CARIBOO.

	Hunter.	Rogers.	Kinchant.	Helgesen.
Barkerville	44	67	55	66
Stanley	8	21	27	15
Quesnelle	20	23	28	30
Soda Creek	10	8	4	4
150-Mile House	30	13	35	41
Alaxandria	8	19	5	5
Riskie Creek	7	5	14	9
Hanceville	3	2	2	4
Alexis Creek	3	3	8	5
Harper's Camp	..	..	..	..
Qaesnelle Forks	..	..	..	..
Keithley Creek	..	..	..	..
Snowshoe Creek	..	..	..	..
Total 9 places	133	152	178	179
Total reported	194	186	220	243

EAST YALE.

Supplementary returns were received from East Yale also showing majority for Ellison, government, of 8 at Fairview, 12 at Keremeos, and 1 at Trout Creek; while Graham, the late opposition member, had the following majorities: Osoyoos, 5; Sidley, 11; Rock Creek, 10; Penticton, 4; and Okanagan Falls, 11. The returning officer has made his declaration, giving Ellison 75 majority.

NORTH YALE.

In this constituency a recount was in progress yesterday, in which at last reports Hon. G. B. Martin had reduced Mr. Deane's majority by several votes, with the prospect of changing the result, if the rest of the doubtful ballots similarly favored him.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer, from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, from Port Townsend.
Str. Lapwing, from Nanaimo.
Str. R. P. Rithet, from New Westminster.
Str. Evangel, from Port Angeles.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer, for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, for Port Townsend.
Str. Lorne, for Vancouver.
Str. Lapwing, for Nanaimo.
Str. R. P. Rithet, for New Westminster.
Str. Evangel, for Port Angeles.

Tennis and Boating Flannels—Pants $1.25, 1.50, 2.00. Jackets. $1.25. 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

COLONIES OF SPAIN.

Profits She Derives From Her Various Holdings.

According to the Spanish official statistics, the total trade of Spain with her colonies in 1896 amounted to $60,182,480, composed as follows:

Imports from the colonies into Spain	$18,150,480
Exports from Spain to the colonies	42,032,480
Balance in favor of Spain	23,882,480

The imports from Cuba into Spain amounted in value to $7,460,000,000, and the exports from Spain to Cuba to a value of $27,240,100, or about $19,500,000 in favor of Spain.

The principal articles imported from Cuba into Spain were:

Tobacco and cigars	$3,240,000
Sugar	2,140,000
Cocoa	571,000

As regards the exports from Spain to Cuba exclusive of the specie and bullion sent to the island (about $3,400,000), the principal articles were the following:

Boots and shoes	$3,920,000
Cotton piece goods	3,120,000
Wheat flour	2,370,000
Wine	1,780,000
Printed cotton goods	1,140,000
Oils	1,080,000
Conserves	970,500
Firearms	810,000
Soap	620,100
Bags	510,100

The trade of Spain with Porto Rico amounted to a total value of $14,520,000, viz.: $6,100,000 exports from Porto Rico to Spain, and $8,420,000 exports from Spain to Porto Rico.

The three principal articles imported from Porto Rico into Spain are coffee, $2,720,000; sugar, $751,000, and tobacco, $341,000) the principal articles of the importation from Spain into Porto Rico were the following:

Cotton goods of all kinds	$1,460,000
Boots and shoes	920,000
Oils	361,000
Rice	312,500
Soap	316,400

The following figures represent the commercial intercourse between Spain and the Philippine Islands:

Imports into Spain	$4,925,400
Exports to Philippines	5,014,200

Tobacco and cigars ($3,240,000) from two-thirds of the total imports into Spain, sugar was imported to the value of $416,250, and oil seeds worth $220,100.

The principal articles exported from Spain to the Philippine Islands were the following:

Cotton goods	$2,240,000
Cotton yarn	571,200
Firearms	470,200
Bags	215,100

Turning to Fernando Po, the island off the coast of Africa, the commercial intercourse with Spain amounted to a value of $216,000.

No accurate figures on the commerce of Spain in the Canary Islands or the Carolines are yet obtainable, but it may be safe to say that the total exports from Spain to all her colonies amounted in 1896 to about $50,000,000, while the imports from all her colonies represent a value of about $20,000,000.

Spain's colonies consist of Fernando Po, of Guinea; part of the coast of Cape St. of Guiena; part of the coast of Cape St. John; Cuba and Porto Rico with their dependencies; Balearic and Canary Islands, the archipelagoes of the Philippines, and Brissayes in the Eastern Archipelago, the Marianes, Carolines and Palaos in Polynesia.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

An Ungrateful Wretch.—"Dear George: We are going to send you some canned stuff. What do you prefer?" "Dear Susie: Put whatever you please in half the cans. Fill the other half with whiskey for antidote."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Short.—Young Doctor—"Did you diagnose his case as appendicitis, or merely the cramps? Old Doctor—Cramps. He didn't have money enough for appendicitis.—Life.

Great Summer Clearance Sale commences Tuesday, July 5th, at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

..GLENORA..

The Terminus of the Cassiar Central Railway Co. on the Stikine River

The Company having acquired the whole of the land at Glenora has laid out a new Townsite and is now prepared to dispose of a limited number of lots.

These lots have been laid out in close proximity to the site of the Company's proposed Terminal Buildings and are in the most favourable situation.

Plans of Townsite and conditions of sale can be seen on a pplication at the office of the Company, 34 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. By order

ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

June 14th, 1898.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

"I was a sufferer from neuralgia in my side, and headaches. I followed numerous prescriptions without benefit and was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken only one bottle I realized it was doing me good and I continued taking it until I was cured." Mrs. Carrie Price, Georgetown, Ontario.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE SMALLEST LOCOMOTIVE.

What is claimed to be the smallest locomotive ever made for drawing passenger cars has been made for the Miniature Railroad Company. This steam railroad is to be operated at the Trans-mississippi Exposition in Omaha, and, in all, six locomotives are to be built for the company under the present contract, says the Railway Age. It is possible they will be used at other resorts, such as Coney Island, Atlantic City, Deal Beach, Washington Heights and Niagara Falls. The space at Omaha is located on the main thoroughfare, occupying about 1,100 feet.

The height of the locomotive from the top of the stack to the rail is 25 inches, and the gauge is 12½ inches. The cylinders are 2x4 inches. The boiler is 1½ horse power, made of steel, and is tested to 300 pounds pressure, and will hold 24 gallons of water. It has eleven 1-inch iron tubes, each 2 feet long. It is equipped with two injectors, and when in operation carries 125 pounds of steam. The diameter of the driving wheels is 10 inches. The forward truck has two wheels, which are 5 inches in diameter, and the tender attached has two pairs of trucks, the diameter of the wheels being 5 inches. The tank in the tender holds thirty gallons of water. The firebox is 10x10 inches. The weight of this little engine is about 600 pounds, and it will run on a rail three-quarters of an inch square. Hard coal will be used as fuel. The capacity of the locomotive is ten cars, each containing two persons, or about 4,000 pounds. The locomotive is equipped with sandbox, bell, etc., and has a steam brake between the drivers. One man, whose position will be on a seat in the tender, operates the engine. The scale on which the locomotive was built is about one-seventh that of one of the New York Central's largest engines, and as it stands in the shop it has a very businesslike appearance. The length of the locomotive from the point of pilot to end of tender is 7 feet 3 inches.

Canada's Biggest Bicycle Factory

The big demand for Brantford Red Bird bicycles throughout the present season clearly demonstrates that with at least one firm the bottom has not fallen out of the bicycle business.

Preparations are already under way for the season of 1999. The present factory will be doubled in size, making it by all odds the biggest bicycle factory in the Dominion.

With the increased facilities it will be possible to turn out wheels much more rapidly and give customers the Red Bird they desire in the exact way and at the exact hour they desire it. In the meantime every available inch of the present factory is in use and there is a mechanic at work wherever there is sufficient space for a man to work in.

The Goold Bicycle Co., Ltd

****

ONIONS & PLIMLEY,

Agents, Victoria, B.C.

DON'T GO

To Klondike Without an

ALBION STOVE

:::::::WE HAVE:::::::

MINERS'

Folding Deflecting Stoves
Strong Sheet Steel Stoves
that are made to last . . .
Combination Cooking and
Heating Stoves of Special
Design . . . . . .

Each Stove Has Pipe and a Bake Pan Packed Inside

ALBION IRON WORKS CO.,

Limited Liability

PROVINCIAL SECRTARY'S OFFICE.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

25th June, 1898.

Walter Thomas Dawley, of the settlement of Clayoquot, Esquire, J. P., to be a mining recorder within and for the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division.

WEST COAST, VANCOUVER ISLAND MINING DIVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the land comprised within the undermentioned boundaries, and hitherto forming a portion of the Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions, has been created a Mining Division to be known as the West Coast, Vancouver Island Mining Division, namely:

Commencing at the mouth of Maggie Creek, Barclay Sound; thence following the said creek to the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the Strait of Georgia and Johnston Strait from the waters flowing into the North Pacific Ocean; thence following the said height of land to Cape Scott; then southerly and easterly following the sinuosities of the coast line, including all islands, to the point of commencement.

By Command.
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
25th June, 1898. jy.9

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C.

Directors from San Salvator, Nicaragua and Honduras, assembled at Managua to formulate the constitution of the federal union, have elected Senor Angelo Urrat president.

...LAKESIDE HOTEL...

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING"

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros, - - - Props

Cheap Money.

If you are building a and want to Borrow

At 6 per Cent

or on the Repayment Plan,
Call upon us at once.

Beaumont Boggs & Co.
Established 1890.
20 BROAD STREET.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and fifty-two (452), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), five hundred and sixty-three (563), five hundred and seventy-three (573), five hundred and seventy-four (574), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and fifty-seven (657), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (670), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point 561 links from the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northwesterly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rood and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., June 29th, 1898.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Court of License Commissioners, held in Victoria City, for a transfer of the license held by me of the Louvre Saloon, Johnson street, to John Parker and George Edmonds.

(Signed). MATHIAS ROWLAND.
Witness—JOHN F. DICKSON.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Before the fall rush is on, by leaving your order for any kind of

CAPENTER WORK

General Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or Weather Strips, with

J. P. BURGESS,

Carpenter and Builder
10 Broughton St.

YOUR CHAIR IDEAS

In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,

JACOB SEHL, Manager

TOURISTS' RETREAT AND SANITARIUM

STEVENS HOTEL.

Fishing and shooting parties arranged for.
Cyclists' half-way house to Saanich.
The prettiest and healthiest spot in British Columbia.
Re-furnished and altered.
Six miles from town.
Table d'hote, a la carte, en suite.
The choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

Free Boats on the lake. Free Stabling Horses Baited.

Special terms for families.
Stop-over from Saturday to Monday $2.50.
See time-table Sidney train, and get out at waterworks.
Telephone—"Waterworks."

EDWIN DAVIS, Prop.

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. M Lange and P. E. Lange, carrying on business as Lange & Co., jewellers, at 86 Douglas street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said E. M. Lange retiring therefrom, and the business henceforth being carried on by the said P. E. Lange, who assumes all liabilities and assets. All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to the said P. E. Lange, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to call and settle their accounts. Any persons who have left watches or jewellery for repairs or otherwise are requested to call for same within one month from this date.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1898.

Witnesses: E. M. LANGE.
J. B. BALLENTINE. P. E. LANGE.
J. P. WALLS.

NOTICE.

Behring Sea Award.

All persons claiming any portion of the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Commissioners in December, 1897, are requested to notify, in writing, Frederick Peters, Q. C., and E. V. Bodwell, Esquire, at the office of Mr. Peters, No. 32 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., within 14 days from this date, the notice to contain full particulars of the claim.

Dated at Victoria this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.

By order of
THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES OF CANADA.

Estate of J. B. Harrison, Deceased

TENDERS

Will be received up to noon on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1898, by the undersigned for the purchase of city lots Nos. 950 and 951, corner Montreal and Kingston streets, together with cottage and two 1½-story frame dwellings erected thereon, either as a whole or in part. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For full particulars apply to Lee & Fraser, 11 Trounce avenue, agents for executors J. B. Harrison estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Applicants

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Duebar Watches in Solid Silver Cases Warranted ten years $6

For This Month Only

STODDART, 68 YATES STREET

ED. LINES, General scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

Have you Tried

Smoking Tobacco:

WEAK MEN

1876-1898

Time tries all things. Years will make a good reputation or establish a bad one. "You cannot fool all of the people all the time." If a thing is found to be good it will last as the years go by.

Time has Proved

beyond the shadow of a doubt that the claims made for Dr. Bobertz's treatment are supported by results. Time has shown that it is the best and most reliable treatment for every weakness of the system caused by overwork, indiscretion or excesses. Thousands of testimonials and the endorsement of physicians attest this great fact.

To-Day

you can reap the benefit of this experience. If you are suffering you now know where to look with perfect certainty for relief and cure. There is nothing like Dr. Bobertz's Treatment for effectually putting a stop to tired feelings, unnatural losses and the various symptoms resulting from abuse or excess. It is the only treatment that has ever been able to cure Impotency and restore perfect Vigor and Manhood. If you are weak and nervous Dr. Bobertz can make you strong and well.

He Cures

while others experiment. Consultation free. Valuable Book and proofs of success mailed free, sealed. Treatment forwarded to Canadian points free of duty. Call or write mentioning this paper. Address:

DR. G. H. BOBERTZ,
252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

THE J. G. McLaren Belting Co.

Pure Oak Tanned

BELTING

Buy the Best.
Successful Mill Owners will tell you this.

Montreal, Toronto

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

Not complete without a supply of

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

Highest reputation for keeping quality; hence, no experiment; no loss.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.—"X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.

Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.

Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassian District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.

June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.

(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I inteno to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry ... Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, ... each. No money ... have earned ... Wr... ...ent.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.

F. MATHESON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.

E. E. BELL.

Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.

C. W. BLACK.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows.

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ¼ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. H. McG., S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

J. H. McGREGOR.

June 3, 1898.

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Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have you over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

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Purest and best in the market. Lasts longer, does the work best and does not waste away in the water

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City,
Yukon.

a 29

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 18th inst., for erection of Cart Shed, Tool Houses, Etc., at the City Pumping Station, Yates street.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque made payable to the City Treasurer, to the value of five per cent. of the amount of tender.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
July 8th, 1898.

CHINA'S NATIONAL LIFE

How It Is Moulded by Literary Men—Popular Reverence for Books and Learning.

Capricious Government a Bar to Social Progress — Extortions by the Mandarins.

(Pekin Letter to London Telegraph.)

In millions of Chinese homes the great essons instilled into the minds of the offspring would seem to be that the girls must have small f et to win husbands and the boys large brains to gain office. To effect the one object the poor maidens will undergo untold suffering; to achieve the other the boys will show unexampled industry. In the government of this unique country there seem to be blended the two antagonistic principles of absolutism and democracy. The head of the state is an autocrat with unlimited powers; under him the real rulers of the land form a supposed aristocracy of talent. Every man of them, according to theory, has sprung from the people, and owes nothing to wealth or birth, but everything to brain.

Beneath the Emperor you seem to have an ideal commonwealth. In point of fact, under existing conditions, you see a system that admits of every form of extortion and tyranny, as far from the democratic form of government as the mind can imagine. A native writer clenches his argument that "the barbarians"—in this case the English—are unfit to instruct the Chinese by the charge that "they allow the rich and noble to enter office without any literaray examination, and do not throw open the road to advancement, as we do, to the poorest and meanest in the land." For thirteen centuries every Chinese lad, who was not the son of an actor, jailer, executioner, or outcast, has had free access to the avenue that leads to preferment and power. He had only to stuff his memory with Celestial classics, be able to compose an essay and write some original verses better than his competitors, and he might climb to any position in the Empire below the Dragon throne.

To this remarkable regime many writers ascribe the unity of the nation, others its stability, and all its profound regard for scholarship. No people in the world so reveres books and learning. Not a slip of printed paper will the Chinaman burn or trample under foot, such is his respect for "the printed character;" while to know that his rulers are at any rate literary dulls the insolence of office and the oppressor's wrong. If it has not made the nation intellectual it has diffused a universal appreciation of mental excellence. "Those who think must govern those who work," says the native proverb.

Talks I have had with teachers convince me also that the system is an astonishing stimulus to education. It is better in any case than mere imperial appointments would be, or the machine-made nominations of the United States. But there are manifold defects. The education, to begin with, is narow and antiquated. Who would like to see the affairs of the British Empire handed over to senior wranglers, elegant essayists, budding philosophers, or crowned laureates? The examination paper has yet to be devised that will bring out the fittest men to take the helm of a ship in a storm, or the helm of the State in a crisis. Qualities of action, promptitude, inflexible will, unhesitating self-reliance, may escape your test of knotty problems, polished style, and even original thinking. All in vain to say this to a Chinaman, and there we set the genesis of that wonderful class, the mandarin, whose embroidered robes sweeps past you so disdainfully in this capital. You may think of him as you like; but he has no doubt, as you perceive, that he is one of the great ones of the earth.

A gentleman whom I met at Hongkong, an enthusiast for things Chinese, and a firm believer in the capabilities of the country and the capacities of its people, said: "Do not for a moment suppose it is the ordinary Chinaman that stands in the way of progress. The enemies of reform, Christianity, and the foreigner are the literati, the landed gentry of the country." All I have seen, heard or read confirms this view. The Mandarin's pride and fears combine to make him dislike the foreigner. The Emperor Kiaking sent a letter to George III. in the year 1816 which began with these words: "The Supreme Potentate, who has received from Heaven the government of the world, issues this imperial mandate to the King of England; let him be thoroughly acquainted with it."

There is the true Mandarin spirit. It completes the comedy of the business to add that Hienfung, the cowardly debauche, who fled when the British troops approached Pekin, was the grandson of this Supreme Potentate. It has taken over a century to teach China's sovereigns that European nations must be treated as equals. But they had to learn it, and one of the very latest great questions settled at the palace was how ot receive Prince Henry of Prussia without "losing face," and that mighty problem has been solved. In the audience of the diplomatic representatives hitherto every effort has been made by court dignitaries to make it appear that the foreign states were tributary or vassal. Majesty's utmost acknowledgment of the diplomatic missions was, while sitting almost impassive, to make a scarcely perceptible inclination of the head. Something very different must be the welcome of Prince Henry of Prussa. It now remains to force on the yamens of the provinces the lesson that has been brought rather sharply home to the palace.

Those who guard the throne and dynasty of China are astute politicians. In former times the Imperial eunuchs were giving trouble by their intrigues. A simple measure put an end to that mischief; they were deprived of the right to hold office. In the same spirit the powerful mandarins have been detached from the masses. Writers friendly to China lay stress on the assertion that the mandarins are not a caste. But if not an hereditary order the great ruling class, the kwan, whom we designate by the handy Portuguese word mandarin, is a hierarchy of officials, with all the qualities of a caste. They hold office for life, "barring crime or blunder," their dress is distinctive, the apparel proclaims the mandarin—in a land where etiquette counts for more than laws or morals.

You know to which of the nine grades a mandarin belongs by the button, more properly a crystal globe on his cap, the embroidered bird on his robe, and the clasp on his girdle. I never see those shining buttons and birds without feeling with what true Oriental statecraft and artful knowledge of human nature the whole business has been arranged. Rank is but the button's stamp, but for a' that your Chinaman would give all he possesses to obtain it. In the two highest the little globes on the cap are ruby and red coral; the third and fourth, sapphire and an opaque blue; the fifth and sixth, crystal and white shell; the next two, gold; and the ninth, silver. Similarly, the birds on the back and breast of the robes are respectively in rank the manchu crane, golden pheasant, peacock, wild goose, silver pheasant, eagret, mandarin duck, quail and jay. The clasps also run from jade and gold, set in rubies, to worked gold, silver and horn. For special services your great man may be allowed to sport a peacock's feather. The military mandarin is distinguished in like manner, only with much less eclat.

Moreover, those who are the eyes, hands and ears of the throne must not hold office within two hundred miles of their birthplace; they may not possess property, nor, above all, marry a wife in their district, and they are forbidden to occupy the same post more than three years. Then, also, etiquette does not allow one of their class to go afoot. As far back as the days of Confucius that rule has prevailed. Some one suggested to the philosopher that he might sell his carriage in the cause of charity. "Nay," replied the Master, "being a 'kwan,' I may not go on foot." Lastly, unless first deprived of their button, they are exempt from torture—that foulest stain on the record of China, which another four thousand years will not wash off its escutcheon.

All these things make the office-holder—be he viceroy, governor, tatotai, prefect, sub-prefect, mayor, or magistrate—a man apart. He holds a position between the great body of the people and the Crown, and with the coolest impartiality he robs them both. As the main end in view is not to secure good government, but to protect the throne, the Crown generally winks at his rascality so long as it is sure of his loyalty. That object is secured. Every man suspects his fellow, every rank cringes to the next higher, every grade hangs on the one above, and all on the supreme power. More than that, each higher official is responsible for those beneath him, and you often see in the official reports the comical spectacle of a governor suspending a subordinate for misconduct and at the same time asking the Board of Punishments to mete out to himself some penalty for not having prevented the misdeeds of his inferior.

The net result is something wonderful. In the most populous empire in the world, after the British, you find this vast network and chain of officials manifesting unswerving loyalty to a foreign and feeble dynasty, which has never been popular,, is sustained by an insignificant force, and at the present moment has scarcely a man of mark in its ranks. Even the Taiping rebellion did not shake their fidelity. The one element that might have made the government tolerable, popular control, has been omitted. The voice of the people is not heard. As Consul Brenan reported to Lord Salisbury recently: "The Chinese merchant bold enough to raise a question about illegal taxes would be so dealt with that his case would serve as an example for years to come." The people that would complain have been eliminated; those that are left are the fittest in China, after the process of mandarin selection. And now is it a wonder that this mandarin fights to the death against the foreigner and all his works? The "barbarian" would scorn his button, resists his exactions and deride his pedantry.

Two leading objects give variety to the mandarin's existence—to secure promotion and get wealth. The promotion he has to buy; the wealth he steals. Every now and then that singularly candid organ, the Pekin Gazette, to whose antiquity the memory of man runneth not, exhibits to the world the ways in which naughty officeholders amass ill-gotten gains. They are remarkable reading. Here is one gentleman who has put scores of innocent persons in noisome prisons on frivolous charges, and kept them there until their well-to-do friends bought them out. Occasionally the experiment is varied by torture. Another has taken bribes not to prosecute malefactors. A third has levied illegal taxes; a fourth has been in league with brigands, sharing the plunder without the peril; and so on. By rare good fortune an honest governor named Ting was appointed to the province of Funkien, and, being of an inquiring mind, he examined the state of affairs with regard to the administration of justice. At Amoy it was reported to him barely half a dozen prisoners were in jail, when there were actually eighty; while an "empty jail" in another city held twenty prisoners. In one instance a poor wretch had been handed on from one magistrate to another for so long a period that everydoy had forgotten why he was incarcerated. The following brief excerpt shows what could happen in a seaboard province having two such treaty ports as Amoy and Foochow:

When farmers, laborer or petty traders are once cast into prison their entire households know not a moment's peace, and their release is not effected until land and houses, nay, it may be wives and children, are sold, and interest is brought to bear on their behalf. The official sits at his chess and wine while the people are offering up supplications to which there is none to lend an ear. Verily, the sound of their woes and anguish may well suffice to provoke the visitation of drought and to arouse the wrath of heaven!

This honorable governor set free 1,246 prisoners; how many, one asks, remained wrongfully in durance in the other seventeen provinces? Processes of law afford a never failing source of revenue, but not the only one. A favorite form of levying blackmail in the higher ranks is to dismiss a peccant official below. Degradation is civil death to the poor wretch, who obsequiously implores to be restored, and at last he is reinstated, out of regard to his contrition—nothing being said of the few thousand dollars which went to prove its genuineness. The Chinese have a sort of Robin Hood government; an empty pocket insures immunity, but every kind of wealth must pay toll. A rich man who had made a fortune elsewhere came to settle in this city, and out of public spirit built a fine theatre. Alas! by inadvertance, it overtopped the pink walls of the Forbidden City, and for that treason he was nearly ruined.

In Tientsin a prominent citizen built himself a European house, and brought upon himself a two-fold charge, first, of having ostentatiously imitated foreigners, and secondly, of having used red brick, the sole privilege of Majesty. Mulcted of a large sum, he is now, I believe, going back to his old Chinese house, and is willing to sell the better residence to some European who may without sedition live within red-brick walls. People who walk along the splendid river front or Bund of Shanghai, with its imposing and varied architecture running the whole length of the English and American settlement, often wonder why the moment you get into the Chinese quarter you meet only squalor and poverty, no imitation, even by the rich natives, of better style. No need for surprise. Capricious government bars social progress. One reason why there is so little resistance to this tyranny is that the poor are not much subjected to it, and it is to be feared that they do not mind the better-off being fleeced. A classic story is told which exhibits the popular idea. A poor woman appeals for help to a new magistrate. Says the Bench:

"What do you wish me to do for you, my good dame?"

"The fame of Your Honor has come in advance. You always pity the needy, and I have been told that you will give every poor family a donkey."

"I shall think about that; but while I am thinking you may go and buy me a pound of salt."

The good woman departs, and it appears on her return that she has had to pay about three times the regulation price. The shopkeeper is sent for and the magistrate imposes a fine, which he hands over to the applicant, saying, "Now go and buy your donkey."

I suspect that would be the model magistrate to the Celestial mind, whether the fine were just or unjust. The ordinary Chinaman has the haziest idea, indeed, no idea at all of the rights of citizenship. His language has no terms for it. When the last war with France broke out, the President of the Tungwen College was commissioned to draw up a statement of internation rights for the use of the government. It then appeared that there was not a syllable in the whole vocabulary to convey the idea of rights. Of duties and responsibilities it was brimful of civial, national, and international rights never a solitary word, and Dr. Martin had to coin a term which is now part of the language. The Chinese student of English history can understand why John Hampden and a few more should resist the payment of the ship-money, levied by King Charles, but not even a surgical operation could get into their craniums why all England roused itself for a so-called principal of popular privileges.

Apart from religion, the same would be true of Asia from end to end. Is it not true that almost every people thinks the regime under which it lives is the best? If it were not for the rascals in office, and if men would only follow the precepts of the ancient masters, this would be the Paradise of the East. Even in the time of the great Master thinks were not perfect. It is said that passing by a lonely mountain Confucius hear the wail of a woman. Inquiring the cause of her grief, he was told that her husband and son had been eaten by tigers. "Why do you live in such a place?" asked the sage. "We came here," she replied, "to be free from exactions." "Mark that, my children," said he to his disciples; "evil officers are more dreaded than tigers." If, like George Eliot, one feels it almost a martrydom to think what a vast, and in some respects admirable, people like this has gone through during twenty-three centuries, it is partly due to our limited standard of time. The most recent of the physical features of China is a deep layer of aluvium or mud, known as "loess," covering a great part of the country, and in some places hundreds of feet thick. Savants say it is two or three million years old, this recent formation. This suggests a more consolatory standard. The regime of the mandarin is doomed, and there will be great changes, even in China, in the next million years or so.

One salutary rule must be placed to the credit of the Imperial government. It is laid down as an axiom that the man who provokes a revolt is ipso facto incapable. They are not so maladroit as wilfully to irritate the masses. In virtue of this principle a Chinese riot generally leads to reform, for a while at least. An eye witness described to me an emeute at Ningpo. Twenty thousand men marched into the city with banners and wrecked every yamen or official bureau in the place. Then they marched quietly home again. The governor sent a force against them, which was beaten. Meanwhile, having dismissed the obnoxious mandarins, he undertook to redress the grievances of the ringleaders were given up. Two men, who had headed the movement, voluntarily surrendered themselves, though they knew the fate in store for them. They were decapitated. The imposts abolished, and finally, with the assent of the government, a temple was raised to the two martyrs, and Cheo and Cheng numbered among the local dieties. It was a question of "saving face" all through.

The mandarin, however, dreads those above him more than those below. Not merely his fortune, but his life, is in the Emperor's hands. When the allies were at Tientsin, a highly capable official named Keying led his sovereign to believe that he could appease the "unruly barbarians." He failed, and returned to Pekin; but his enemies were before him with damaging reports, and when he reached the palace he received from his majesty a silk scarf, which meant that he had permission to hang himself, a gracious favor of which he made use to avoid decapitation. The last involves not only "loss of face," but degradation of family. The historic case of Ho Kwan forms in Chinese history a parallel to our Wolsely. This gentleman became too rich and princely, and was accused by his royal master, Kiaking, of having ridden on horseback up to the palace gate; of having appropriated to his household the damsels educated for the Imperial harem; of having detained reports from the Emperor—a la Bismarck— and of possessing pearls and jewels of larger size than those in the Emperor's regalia. He was, in brief, too powerful for his master's safety, and too rich for his own. Therefore he was sent to the block. His property was found to comprise one hundred and five million dollars in bullion, plus many precious gems.

That sort of summary disposal of ministers is less common nowadays. Li Hung Chang has been accused of exorbitant wealth, and during his American tour it was given out—perhaps by his enemies, who are numerous—that he was one of the richest men in the world and worth $500,000,000. I am assured by two independent authorities, both likely to know, that the Grand Secretary's estate is not valued at more than the hundredth part of what the New York papers were pleased to endow him with. In his case he inherited wealth.

It is the mark of a good mandarin to be poor, but, according to all reports, not many bear it. This is the sort of man who gets the praise of leaving office in debt, the man whose shoes are hung up at the city gate, so that his successor may take the hint and walk in his footsteps. Many amass riches, and not a few pass a low, vicious existence. Chinese public and private life presents little to produce elevated characters. This is soon impressed on the mind which thinks that a land is happy which has political ambitions, social movements, intellectual activities and physical exertions in sport and pastime, to occupy the minds of its people, especially of the leisured classes. Otherwise you have universal stagnation and general debasement. Here every railway, every newspaper, every extension of commerce that breaks up these effete, inane, corrupt conditions is an agent of civilization. It is a saying in China that the wealth of the mandarin disappears in the third generation. Seldom do his sons' tastes rise above the opium or the gambling den, the drinking saloon of the painted Cyprians of Hong Kong, Shanghai or Canton.

We are at length nearing the end of the political embroilments. At Shanghai, when the Anglo-German loan was agreed to, I wrote that England had won all along the line. Then came the Russian demand for Port Arthur, and the commercial community became greatly excited; a minority clamored for war. I telegraphed to you that war would be ridiculous, because useless in the long run, and that the true British policy was to demand Wei-Hai Wei. That was, I believe, the earliest mention from here of the move that has now been taken. For a while we had sundry moanings that British diplomacy had once more been beaten. I maintain now, as I did at first, that, on the contrary, we have scored splendidly. Our government made three splendid moves: They forced their rivals to declare for commercial fair play in China; they secured at the right moment the coal supply of the East—a stroke of policy that will not soon be forgotten; and they obtained Wei-Hai-Wei. These are gains of immense account. These things, plus the opening of the river system of China to foreign steamers and the gradual reorganization of the tolls or likin, are of vast import.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Orangemen Have a Grand Celebration of the Holiday—The Visiting Pressmen.

Warship's Musician Found Dead in the Harbor—The Crimping Nuisance.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 12.—The Minnesota editors, one hundred and eighty strong, reached Vancouver this morning at 8 o'clock and were the guests of the city at the Hotel Vancouver and afterwards were taken, still as guests of the city and accompanied by the mayor and aldermen, for an excursion by the steamer Rothsay. They will visit Victoria to-morrow.

Mayor Garden at last night's meeting of the city council hinted that there were crimping shops in Vancouver where the unwary sailors were made drunk and shanghaied on to merchantmen. He referred in this connection to the recent desertions from British men-of-war to the United States navy and stated he had heard that Paddy Brickley, the crack gunner, received $150 a month for deserting to the United States.

The body of "Old Billy," a musician of H.M.S. Icarus, who had been in the navy for twenty-one years, was found floating in the inlet to-day. Foul play is not suspected. It is supposed the deceased fell off the wharf during the night of the 1st of July.

The two hundred and eighth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of British Columbia at Vancouver to-day. Fully one thousand men were in line in the procession. The speeches at Brockton point, the place of rendezvous, were marked by the frequent mention of the fact that Orangemen all over the world are cheering the United States on to victory over Spain. The Stars and Stripes were conspicuous in the procession.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

First Entertainment of the Philharmonic Society To-Morrow Night.

To-morrow evening the Philharmonic Society are to provide a unique entertainment in the orchestral concert to be given in the Institute hall. It would not be going too far to say that nothing of the kind has been attempted for many years, not in fact, since the days of the old Amateur Orchestral Society, presided over by the late Coote Chambers, which flourished for some time after its inception in 1874. For some years, it might be said, spasmodic attempts have been made from time to time to get together a permanent orchestra of amateurs, but owing to lack of harmony, lack of proper enthusiasm, or indeed what is more probable, lack of funds, such efforts, if they have resulted in one or more temporary successes, have otherwise proved abortive. To put it briefly, it is an extraordinary fact that orchestra cannot live on nothing. A hall has to be rented for the purpose of holding rehearsals, music to be procured, out of the way instruments such as the oboe, bassoon and tympani have to be procured in order to induce amateurs to take them up. In fact, in more ways than one it is an expensive matter to start an orchestra on anything like a complete basis, as a matter of experience quite beyond a question of ordinary membership and eminently one for the generous support of the public.

It was with an honest endeavor to fill a long-felt want in this respect as well as to provide the means for undertaking from time to time works which necessarily involved the existence of a permanent orchestra and chorus, that the Philharmonic Society was formed. That it will open a wider field in the realm of local music already too narrow by far, is not without the bounds of probability. It renders possible the performance of not only purely orchestral concerts, but of operas and oratorios, to say nothing of creating a great impetus to look beyond the violin and the piano as the only routes to musical accomplishment and to take up less popular instruments. If such an institution meets with the cordial support of the public, the issue can never be in doubt.

To return to the society's initial venture, a light and varied programme is to be presented, music from "grave to gay." In addition to the purely orchestral numbers, an interesting feature will be the first appearance of Mrs. Green, of Nanaimo, at a concert in Victoria. The other vocalists, Mrs. Janion and Mr. Henry Moxon, are old favorites and need no introduction. As a violinist Mr. E. A. Powell is to make his first appearance at an important concert. On this occasion the baton will be swayed by Mr. F. Victor Austin, a conductor whose name has been identified with notable successes in the past.

Mrs. John Holtzshauer of Preston, Ont., has been found drowned in a cistern.

Toronto Orangemen held a mammoth demonstration yesterday, over one thousand being in line. There were many demonstrations throughout Ontario.

The Toronto Mail has a rumor that there will be a conference between Premier Hardy and his followers next month to discuss the situation.

The damage cause by frost throughout Ontario is very heavy. Ice formed in some places an eighth of an inch thick.

J. Drysdale's store and residence and the outbuildings of the Renfrew carriage works company has been destroyed by fire.

Miss Georgie Cooper, the leading soubrette of the Tivoli Opera House of San Francisco, arrived here on the steamer Queen last evening on a visit to her parents, her father, Frank Cooper, being manager of the Georgie Woodthorpe company, now here. If arrangements can be perfected Victorians will have the pleasure of seeing Miss Cooper in one of the latest comic operas, in all of which she has taken leading parts at the Tivoli. Although she will only be here for a couple of weeks, a company could be organized and be ready to present an opera in that time, there being several professionals in the city who could take the leading parts. It would be particularly easy were "The Geisha" selected as the opera to be presented, two amateur company's having rehearsed that opera last year, but neither presented it.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy Use. Adulteration Never Takes.

Mining

QUESNELLE.

The mining news of this district, says the Ashcroft Mining Journal, "is cheering in some respects. The most pleasing news comes from West creek, run by that indefatigable engineer and prospector, Mr. Seymour Baker. In a very small clean-up between twenty and thirty ounces of gold have been taken out. The gold looks fine, pieces of a good size being found throughout. In the fall we expect Mr. Baker to make such a showing as will give encouragement to hydraulicking all over the country. It would seem to assure success. Nothing is wanted but capacity and capital. For the little work done on West creek there is every reason to expect good results.

"Nothing is done at present on the Cottonwood alluvial claims but after a report of the condition of the claims reaching London the work is expected to be vigorously carried on under Mr. Betts.

"The tunnel in the Law claim is steadily nearing completion and probably in a few weeks the theory so firmly upheld by Dr. Selwyn and Dr. Dawson will be confirmed. Quite a sum has been spent on this claim. Much will depend on its success. If the old channel of the Fraser will be traced here the gold deposits may be exceedingly rich and a great remuneration to those who so nobly expended so large a sum to ascertain the fact.

"The North Star has set over a year and may never appear on the horizon again.

"A few other mining properties are promising well. Until the high water is over, the Pittsburg dredge at the Cottonwood is idle. As the river is receding and expected to be low. In a few weeks the dredge will be busy at work again. Dr. Craighead is in charge and will carry on the work with all the energy of his countrymen.

"Olsen and Braun will have their dredger under weigh in about a week. This new system they are confident of succeeding. If this will prove so it will revolutionize all the dregding on the rivers. The original attempt by Col. Underwood has been evidently a failure --the pumping system. The bucket system is the latest on the Quesnelle and as the prospects in the river are exceedingly good, there is no reason why means such as this could not be devised to take it out at reasonable expense."

REPORT FROM OMINECA.

The Ashcroft Mining Journal of the 9th inst says:

"Captain Black, of Manson creek, came in on Thursday's stage from Cariboo, and from him we learn that Inspector Moody, with a force of thirteen men, is now engaged in cutting a trail through from Manson creek to Fort Graham, on the Findlay river, and from there will continue it on through to Dease lake. The Mounted Police will then reach the northern section via Ashcroft, Quesnelle, Omineca and Fort Graham. The route they travelled to reach Fort Graham from Edmonton is condemned by them as impracticable. Captain Black states that a new creek about twelve miles from Germansen creek has been found that prospects well and it has been all located. A single pan from a section of the bedrock that was exposed gave returns of over $3. The parties located had not sufficient supplies to do much work as yet, but will soon be sinking in several places and from the prospects already obtained there is no doubt that these are diggings of valuable ground. A good report has also come out from Nation river. There is room, Captain Black states, for thousands of men in that country, if roads are built, to work at ground that will pay from $4 to $5 per day, but the difficulties of getting in there now are so great that supplies are very high. A wagon road from Quesnelle through via the old telegraph trail to Glenora would, with branches to Findlay, Omineca and Nation rivers, open up the country so that thousands of men could do well in that section.

"He has located for himself and company Toy's bar, at the mouth of the Findlay, for a hydraulicking proposition, expecting next year to work the same, taking water from Germansen creek. It may be found most feasible to work the same with a steam shovel. Among others interested with Captain Black are Sir Charles Tupper and Barrister Peters, now of Victoria.

"Nothing had been heard from Sir Arthur Curtis, who was lately lost in the woods near Mud river, and no doubt he has perished.

"Men along the trail are as a rule getting along very well. Many parties have lost horses owing to their not knowing how to care for them on the trail, and they have wandered away. The season was a month late and the rains unusually heavy this spring. Feed is in great abundance all through the northern country. Col. Wright expected to be in and at work on his company's grounds by the 14th inst. Work is progressing favorably on the Victoria company's mines in Omineca."

PLACERS AT BOUNDARY.

A correspondent writes to the Boundary Creek Times that coarse free gold yielding 10 to 15 cents to the pan had just been discovered on Baker creek, about one miles across the international boundary line from Sidley P.O. The discovery caused considerable excitement in that vicinity and Baker creek has been staked up to the line. At the time of writing no prospecting had been done on the British side of the line. The discovery was made by Henry Vinson, an old timer in those parts. He is making sluice boxes to start washing. The gold was seen by the correspondent and he states that the indications for good diggings are the best he has ever seen. The gold is found in a very peculiar position. It is in the bed of the creek. There is first a stratum of gravel, then a foot of clay and underneath the clay is more gravel. In the top of this under the stratum of gravel the gold has been found. How far it goes down has not yet been determined, owing to the water. Ten years ago two men named Ruppert and McPhee took out $10 a day for about two months on this same creek where it empties into Rock creek, but when they came to the clay and found nothing in it they never thought of going below. It appears that there must have been two washes. At the time of writing only three locations were made on the American side. There is about four miles of the Baker creek in Canadian territory. It has been worked over here and there for surface diggings but going below the clay is a new departure. The creek goes nearly dry in the fall but at present there is plenty of water.

We have received some new patterns in art squares, Ingrain carpet, and Hemp stair carpet. Weiler Bros.

Sudden arrival—Christy's Hats, 2-oz. Felt, all colors, College Straw, Tennis Hats 50c. W. & J. Wilson.

LONDON'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

"Almost Every Line of It Will Be Personal," Says the Editor.

(From London Sketch.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new weekly paper will soon make its first appearance. It has been christened M. A. P.—an obvious anemonic for "Mainly About People."

"It will be absolutely unique in one respect," said Mr. O'Connor in answer to my first question, "in that almost every line in it will be personal. The old style of journalism which affected to treat people as algebraic equations has changed. Modern developments have changed the so-called dignity of journalism, just as Macaulay killed the dignity of history."

"How?" I asked.

"Because Macaulay realized the importance of personality in history. And in his description of the famous 'Feast of Reason' Mr. John Morley, a serious and lofty writer, has not omitted to tell us how Robespierre was dressed. People nowadays are keenly interested in the personal affairs of living celebrities—just as interested as they are in those of the famous dead. To make a phrase, I want to treat history contemporaneously as it will be treated 50 years hence."

"But there are dangers in this method, are there not?"

"Not if one endeavors to preserve the canons of good taste. This is, of course, most important. Intimate personal criticism is not of necessity vulgar. There will be no scandal, but there will be descriptions, in every case well-meaning and well-informed, of people in whom the world takes interest, and as regards public figures this interest is perfectly legitimate."

"And politics?"

"There will be none. The characteristics of politicians will be discussed with absolute impartiality. Every week I shall give a pen portrait of someone who for the moment is exceptionally prominent in the public eye. This will not be written from gossip or hearsay; it will be placed in the hands of a writer who has had exceptional opportunities of observing his subject from the inside."

"From what standpoint will you criticize the arts?"

"There will be no criticism in the accepted sense. But any incident that led to the painting of a certain picture by a certain artist will be deemed interesting, as also will be the methods, habits of composition, temperament of a creative musician. The career of the artist will be dealt with in preference to the appreciation of the accomplished development of his art. The rise and fall of fortunes in the world of finance will give interesting material which will make for proof of the secret of the success of some, the failure of others.

"I shall have correspondents in all parts of Europe, who will be on the lookout for personalities who are potentially eminent."

"Social matters will be well looked after, and M. A. P. will be largely a ladies, paper. The price is a penny."

Mr. O'Connor, the popular "T. P." of journalism, is keenly interested in his new venture, and will himself contribute much matter to its columns.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Canadian Scores on the Opening Day—The British Columbian Doing Well.

Toronto, July 12.—Following is a special cablegram to the Evening Telegram, dated Bisley Camp, July 12.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle association opened to-day under the most favorable auspices, and will continue until Saturday, the 23rd inst. The Canadian twenty are all here in good trim, having put in a delightful season of practice at Staines. There were no important events to engage in to-day, so that the majority went in for the open competitions at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with very good results. Apart from the probability of securing some of the good prize money, some of these open affairs furnish the opportunity for excellent practice for the big events to come. In the "Centaur" unsquadded competition, open, for a Centaur bicycle, value £20 and £53 in money prizes, for seven shots at 500 yards, the following scores were made, three of them being possibles:

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 34; Blair, Sgt. H. C., 7th batt., 35; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., 5th batt., 33; Davidson, Pte. W. D., 48th batt., 28; Forbes, Lieut. W. E., 73rd batt., 29; Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 33; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 35; McVittie, Pte. J., 46th batt., 31; Miller, Gr. W., 5th R. C. A., Westminster, B. C., 33; Payne, Lieut. H., 13th batt., 30; Robertson, Lieut. A., 77th batt., 31; Runnion, Capt. E. W., 59th batt., 32; Simpson, Sgt. J. H., 10th batt., 31; Smith, Lieut. A. A., 59th batt., 35; Spencer, Sgt. C. W., 13th batt., 27; Swaine, Pte. W., 14th batt., 28.

For the Inde-Coope silver cup and £20 and £30 in money prizes, from the Inde-Coope company, together with £70 added by the N. R. A., seven shots at 600 yards, the following scores were made:

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 30; Blair, Col. Sgt. H. C., 77th batt., 31; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., 5th batt., 30; Crooks, Lieut. A. D., Q. O. R., 26; Davidson, Pte. W. D., 48th batt., 29; Forbes, Lieut. W. E., 73rd batt., 31; Gilchrist, Lieut. J. W., 1st B. R. I. F. A., 27; Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 30; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 27; Logie, Sgt. D. M., 12th F. B., 29; Miller, Gr. 5th R. C. A., of Westminster, B. C., 30; Payne, Lieut. H., 13th batt., 27; Robertson, Lieut. A., 77th batt., 30; Runnion, Capt., 8th batt., 28; Simpson, Lieut. A. A., 50th batt., 31.

In the Golden Penny competition, open to all comers, from the 12th until the 14th, the Canadians made some fair shooting. The prize is a gold medal the size of a penny, and five frames of drawings, worth five guineas each, given by the proprietors of the Golden Penny, with £45 in money prizes added by the N. R. A.; distance, 200 yards, seven shots, kneeling, the following scores were made:

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 27; Blair, H. C., 5th batt., 32; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., 50th batt., 30; Crooks, Lieut. A. D., Q. O. R., 30; Davidson, Pte. W. E., 48th batt., 34; Forbes, Lieut. W. E., 73rd batt., 31; Gilchrist, Lieut. W., 1st B. R. I. F. A., 30; Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 34; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 32; Logie, Sgt. D. M., 12th F. B. A., 30; McVittie, Pte. J., 48th batt., 30; Miller, Gr., 5th R. C. A., of Westminster, B. C., 31; Robertson, Lieut. A., 77th batt., 32; Runnion, Capt. G. W., 59th batt., 32; Simpson, Sgt. J. A., 10th batt., 33; Smith, Lieut. A. A., 55th batt., 31; Spencer, Sgt. C. W., 13th batt., 30; Swaine, Pte. W., 14th batt., 23.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions for good scoring, there was little of interest to record to-day. Among the distinguished visitors to the Canadian camp to-day was H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

To the Editor: With reference to your editorial in this morning's issue, all your readers will agree that this bridge is a nuisance to the city by reason of its defective construction and the difficulty of maintaining it open, even to restricted traffic. It is part of the harbor improvement scheme to replace this and all the other bridges across these waters with permanent structures, free of all expense to the city. You take objection to the possible delay in the realization of this scheme. The Minister of Public Works has promised both our senators and members that "in the recess I will give this important question my earnest attention and consideration," and that a competent person shall this year be sent out to enquire into the whole scheme.

I had a conference with Mr. Coste, the engineer-in-chief o fthe public works department, on the occasion of his last visit, when he informed me he had strongly recommended Mr. Tarte to bring in the act last session. Col. Prior wrote urging the importance of passing the act as speedily as possible, and to this Mr. Tarte replied as before, that he could not take it up this year, but it will have his attention during the recess. I have every reason to expect this will be done, and that the necessary legislative powers will be obtained early next session, and active operations commenced before the fall of 1899.

It would be better, therefore, for us to unite in using our best exertions to urge on the harbor project and bear with the bridge as long as the bridge will bear with us.

THOS. C. SORBY.

Be Not Deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

There will be no performance at the Oak Bay pleasure grounds this evening, the band having been engaged for a concert at the Mount Baker hotel.

Karl's Clover Root Tea for Constipation it's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

MM
Kaisow Congou Tea
Refreshing—soothing—and even if used in large quantities does not cause nervousness
SIMON LEISER & CO., AGENTS.
Sold only in 5 and 10 pound boxes
KAISOW CONGOU MM

THE THERMOMETER.

Esquimalt Station, July 12, 1898.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m.	61°	Mean 61	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m.	52°		5 a.m.—Calm.
9 a.m.	64°	Highest 72°	1 p.m.—12 S.
1 p.m.	69°		9 p.m.—12 S.
5 p.m.	65	Lowest 51°	Clear.
6 p.m.	56°		Rain 00. Sunshine 13h. 00m.

Barometer 9 a.m... Observed.....30,040 Reduced.....29,981

THE WORLD MOVES.

Oh, what has become of the girl,
So common a short while ago,
Who made people gaze at her as
She defiantly sailed to and fro—
The girl who, in bloomers bedight,
Rode hither and thither pell-mell—
Oh, what has become of that nightmarish freak,
The girl with the bloomers, pray tell?

Oh, where is the woman who aimed
To relegate man to the rear,
Who made such a flourish a short while ago,
And began overturning things here—
Who talked and who lectured and preached
And belabored her brethren well—
Another freak seems to have hidden herself—
Oh, where's the new woman, pray tell?
—Cleveland Leader.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—F C Ireland, E N Forbes and wife, Mrs Gray, W T Wain, D Campbell and brother, H Johnson, John Irvine, D A Hauck, T Farcell, Miss Barcley, L E West, A H Miller, G G MacKay, Miss Effinger, J A Clock and wife, G W Mahon, Miss Wilson, James Bryce, B C Terry, W Marshall, G H Wolf, A Frandburg, Robt McIntyre and brother, Mrs Morton, E Bourquit and wife, Miss Kelliher, Miss Caverlit, Miss Dibbs, Miss Merville, F M Starkey, H B Hill, L E Latty, A Skene, A Latty, M Eason, W Maxon, Jas Cahill, C C Berrell, R C Sage, Mrs Carroll, Mrs Westfalon, Mrs Westfalonp, B etaoin shrdl cmfwyp cmfm Robertson, Joe Bush, A J Morris, A H Robinson, J Costin, L Tyman, Richard Oberts, Miss Gamble, Lent Roscoe, M Bailey.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—H Jackman, Speed Bros, Henderson Bros, Geo Neary, Cunningham Sardware, B C Market Co, R Porter & Son, R Sage, E J Saunders, W Eyres, F M Horly, C Nachadin, H Oki, W Kammura, Sim Ki, B C M, J Sheminaru, John McGillivray, J A Rithet, Weiler Bros, Thos Earle, J H Todd & Son.

Loose clothes and downy cushions bring only a negative sort of comfort to the woman who is suffering with some disease or derangement of the ergns distinctly feminine. Some clothe and some positions mke the pain and the discomfort seem less. Perhaps the nerves are most affected and this in turn disturbs the digestion. Nothing will ever completey relieve but a radical cure. The start of so-called "female complaints" may be a very slight thing indeed. It may be that in the beginning some small hygienic measures would stop the trouble. Certainly at this time, a little bit of the right medicine would stop it. When the trouble becomes worse, it is harder to cure, but still it can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure any trouble of this character. It may be absolutely relied upon. It affords lasting relief to a woman whose natural modesty has kept her from consulting a physician.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Demagogues Have Retarded the Work of Far-Seeing Statesmen.

The referendum vote on Australian federation has resulted thus far in the adoption of the constitution by three out of four colonies that have voted. Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia ratify the scheme; New South Wales, though giving a majority in its favor, failed in the number of votes required by the conditions of the referendum. The vote stood over 70,000 for, and 65,000 against; but 80,000 was the limit to be reached. Western Australia does not vote until about the beginning of the year, and Queensland has not as yet made any provision for applying the referendum. The adoption of the constitution by any three of the colonies insures the establishment of federation so far as the three are concerned. With New South Wales left out, the start will be somewhat discouraging; but, as far as that colony is concerned, the issue will be simplified by the knowledge that only 10,000 votes will need to be won over. Mr. Reid and some factious labor leaders are believed to be responsible for the adverse stand temporarily taken by New South Wales. On the whole, results are encouraging. The federation of that continent is bound to come in the near future. It is instructive to recall the parallels between the centralizing and sectional forces at work in our own constitution-building of over a century ago, and those which are now noticeable in Australia. The conditions precedent were of course different, as our own confederation came into existence under the stress of war independence, while the calm of unforced development has been the lot of Australia. But as it took a long time for the framers of our constitution to agree upon a system, and as the difficulty of its ratification by the states was even greater, so in Australia there has been a similar experience. The local and parochial spirit has antagonized the feeling for nationalism; the paltry acts of the demagogue have been set against the constructive statesman. For 12 years discussion was carried on before a constitution was agreed upon, and there are yet three colonies which have to be educated to its acceptance, not counting New Zealand, which has refused to join the rest. It has been a slow process, but the forces which make for its success are natural and inevitable.

Tug Hope came in from the North yesterday with a boom of logs for the Sayward mill.

Any lady looking for a real Cheap? Blouse will do well to call at the Sterling Summer Clearance Sale, 88 Yates.

$1,000 REWARD.

3 Big Fires in One Day.
Protect your homes by purchasing a
STEMPEL MACHINE.
Costs little; insures you against loss. A lady can handle it. Be sure you get a Stempel. Beware of Peddlars offering bogus machines. We offer a $1,000 challenge to any machine on the market. Write the Agent.
W. H. PRIGE | Sole Agent for British Columbia.

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Latest
Novelties in ....British Woollens
We Lead in Fine Goods at Right Prices
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Harrison Hot Springs
PER
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NELSON.
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CREAMERIES, BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS
are now universally using....
EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE
because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.....
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited.
J. MITCHELL, Agent
Victoria and Vancouver

VICTORIA
PHILHARMONIC -- SOCIETY
WILL GIVE AN
Orchestral Concert
IN THE
INSTITUTE HALL, THURSDAY, JULY 14
AT 8:30 P.M.
VOCALISTS.....Mrs. Green, Mrs. Janion, ...and Mr. Harry Moxon.
VIOLINIST.....Mr. E. A. Powell.
LEADER.....Mr. T. R. Smith.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. F. Victor Austin
Admission throughout the Hall, 50c.
Seats at Lombards—Tickets at Waitt's and Hibben's can be exchanged for reserved seats at Lombard's.

The Keeley Institute
The only place in B. C. where the Keeley treatment—the only specific for alcohol and all drug addictions—is administered.
Over 400,000 patients, from all ranks and walks of life, permanently cured.
All craving for alcohol and drugs entirely removed.
No sickness or bad after effects.
Patients are surrounded by all comforts of home life, and perfect privacy secured.
Lady patients treated privately.
For full particulars call or write to
The Keeley Institute,
Corner Powell St. and Hawks Ave.,
VANCOUVER

Do you see this package?
keep it in your mind
and when you ask for "Athlete"
See that this is what you get.

PARSONS PRODUCE CO.
—WHOLESALE—
Produce and Provision Merchants
Warehouse: B. C. Cold Storage Building.
Our specialties are Fancy Dairy and Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Cured Meats to the trade only. Try our S. C. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, they are the best in the market.
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500 Celebrated
PETERBOROUGH CANOES
Just Arrived.
OGILVIE'S MODELS. Reasonable Prices.
Weight 90 lbs. CARRY ONE TON.
POINTS OF MERIT:
Lightness. Large carrying capacity. Durability and strength.
Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents.
Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one-fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.
THE NORTH-WEST TRADING CO., OF CANADA.
FRANK WEIR & CO., Gen. Agents, Vancouver, B. C.
Ogilvie's waterproof canvas canoe covers. P. O. Box 419.

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Wholesale Grocer and Importer....
92, 94 and 97 Wharf St. Victoria B.C.
KLONDYKE AND MINERS' OUTFITS
Goods Suitably Packed for Transportation by Sleighs or Otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers Prepared Free of Charge.

Having disposed of my business at the cor. of Government and Johnson Sts., as from June the 2nd to the Victoria Shoe Co., Ltd, all accounts due me are to be paid to them. Thanking the public for their kind and extensive patronage extended to me in the past I would bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.
A. B. ERSKINE

Seagram's Whisky and "Thistle Blend"
SOLE AGENTS:
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld.